

U.S. Turkish Premier Cengiz Demirel said tonight that the U.S. was releasing the pilot, who was detained with the aid of the Turkish military, and warned that it could seriously impede relations between the two countries. The protest was repeated yesterday by the Soviet Defense Ministry, which demanded that the United States stop its military activities in the region.

2 Suspended Aides Backed In Fire Case

6 Mayors, Others Resign in France

SAINT-LAURENT-DU-PONT, France, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Local citizens and officials from surrounding areas demonstrated their solidarity today with Mayor Pierre Perrin, suspended from his job by the French government after Sunday's dance-hall fire that killed 143 young people.

The Saint-Laurent-du-Pont council and six mayors in the region resigned their posts today in protest of the suspension and 1,800 people turned up for the funeral of Mr. Perrin's mother, who died after a brief illness. Many said they were there to express solidarity with the mayor.

The suspension of the mayor and Albert Viossat, secretary-general of the surrounding prefecture of Isère, by the government yesterday caused nearly as great an uproar as the flash fire that swept through the Cinq-Sept dance hall early Sunday.

A preliminary report from a commission of experts said the fire was shown to have been started by a youth who threw a lit match on a plastic-covered chair.

Tests also showed that the highly combustible plastic gave off a large quantity of gas when burned. The burning "probably had a considerably devastating effect," the report said.

Building Plans Cited
André Viossat, the examining magistrate, who presented the report today, was vague when questioned about the mayor's suspension and cited the penalty—two years in prison—for those found guilty in such a case.

Mr. Viossat said the dance hall was not constructed exactly according to architectural plans approved by building authorities. He said the differences included the number of exits, their dimensions, the plastic decorations and construction of a balcony. He said civil officials have found no evidence that any security official visited the dance hall to make sure its construction conformed to the original plans and to safety regulations.

The mayor of Saint-Egrève, Jean Ballester, who resigned today, said, "I am sure that the government will take its action as taken to facilitate the inquiry."

The government's reason for suspending the mayor and Mr. Viossat was that they "had a determining role to play in the handling of preliminary investigations that led to the opening of the dance hall and that all proper measures were not taken."

17 Killed in Fire At Nursing Home

MONTREAL, Nov. 5 (AP)—Seventeen persons died early today when a fire ravaged a nursing home in suburban Pointe-aux-Trembles. Police said that the victims died of asphyxiation.

Police said the fire at Foyer St. Bernadette began at 4 a.m., following a furnace explosion in the basement of the modern three-story building.



UNTRUBLED WATERS—Israeli soldiers sit on the east bank of the Suez Canal calmly tossing rocks in the waterway after Egypt agreed to a cease-fire extension.

Duration of Cairo Observance Of New Truce Is Uncertain

(Continued from Page 1)

noted, the General Assembly passed by a comfortable majority a resolution broadly framed on the November, 1967, resolution and completely acceptable to Cairo.

The United States—considered here as enemy No. 1 for its arms support of Israel—was also seen as politically isolated Wednesday, and it was noted that Britain, previously regarded as America's shadow, did not follow the Washington line and called for Israeli withdrawal.

Observers felt that President Sadat, after only a brief tenure in office, must have felt comparatively satisfied yesterday as he continued summit talks with close allies, Libya and Sudan, on the final, 40th day of mourning for the late President Nasser.

Egyptian troops have been given a breathing period after the fierce air and artillery battles of last

spring and there can be no doubt that Egypt's defense network along the west bank is considerably stronger. Reporters were not allowed to visit the canal yesterday. Mr. Sadat, still digging in politically, is given fresh time to attend to pressing economic and special problems at home. He has already launched an attack on prices, health and public services.

For the long term, Mr. Sadat has promised Israel nothing. He linked acceptance of the cease-fire extension to reactivation of the Jarring talks and said it could be for another 90 days only.

In a recent morale-boosting visit to the front line, he ordered troops to stay on their toes. "Israel is a treacherous enemy and may attack at any time," he said.

Meanwhile, there was no comment in Cairo on Israeli reports that Egypt had moved pontoon bridges and landing craft into the canal zone.

Premier Meir Notes Concern On British Policy in Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

as a bit of dangerous diplomatic timing.

The United States, which pushed for the cease-fire and standstill along the canal, has generally followed the Israeli view that the important thing now is to get talks started. Secretary of State William P. Rogers has repeatedly called for "rectification" of the Egyptian missile violations.

Big-4 Compromised
British diversion from that line. Mrs. Meir said, has compromised the Big-Four powers' claim of objectivity.

French policy was now hostile, she told the reporters, and the Soviet Union totally pro-Arab. Her implication was that Britain should have stayed closer to American policy to maintain the balance and keep the Four a proper forum.

This seems to be the heart of

Israel's concern. And it jibes with a growing belief here—not that the Heath government is calculatedly turning anti-Israel but that it is trying to separate itself from American policy in this area.

In a political speech last month, Mr. Heath said that he was "determined to establish the reputation of Britain once again as a foreign affairs as the firm defender of her own interests."

A highly informed source suggested today that that outlook was the key to Mr. Heath's Middle Eastern policy. Britain has its own real interests there, he said, economic and historic. There, if anywhere, Britain must in the Heath view be entitled to stand on its own and contribute its experience and outlook to diplomacy.

Mr. Heath may be thinking not only in British but in European terms.

He has always seen Britain's application to join the Common Market as much in political as in economic terms and wanted to move Britain closer to France in foreign and security affairs.

That coincides with a desire in the Foreign Office to try to work more intimately with France on the Arab-Israeli question.

Example of Difference
The Egyptian missiles provide a specific example of a British-American difference of approach. Britain's position now is that it should not emphasize the need for "rectification" because it was not a party to the cease-fire agreement and has no role in it. Instead, in the Heath view, Britain should make clear its long-run interest and ideas.

In general, also, British officials tend to be somewhat irritated at Israel these days for what is seen as excessive concern for territory when its real security lies in peace. Public support of Israel has also fallen off sharply from the warm admiration of the 1967 war period.

The Meir press conference filled a room at the Dorchester Hotel. The 67-year-old premier channeled and often amused the audience. After her forceful criticism of British policy, she made a point of saying that she had enjoyed the ballet here last night.

Mrs. Meir said that Israel did not see any need for a formal declaration of willingness to extend the Suez cease-fire. "So long as the Egyptians are not shooting," she said, "we will not shoot."

Overthrow of Habash Is Reported, Denied

BEIRUT, Nov. 5 (AP)—Lella Khaled, the Arab girl guerrilla who was captured aboard an Israeli airliner, has been appointed co-leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an unconfirmed report said today.

The Beirut magazine Al-Sayyid usually well informed on guerrilla affairs, said Miss Khaled and two others had replaced George Habash as head of the Marxist organization that masterminded the hijacking and destruction of four Western airliners in September. The PFLP's official spokesman in Beirut denied the report as "sheer fantasy."

The Israeli military is showing unapologetic pride over their impressively "maintained" fortifications. They took some touring American leaders of the United Jewish Appeal on visits to the canal last week before any newsman—who had seen the bunkers before, and were thus in a position to measure the extent of the "maintenance"—were permitted into the area.

The modified bunkers give added protection behind the dirt dikes lining the canal, through various structural and construction devices. Showers and other facilities that formerly were in the open are now constructed, with modern plumbing, inside the bunkers.

Israel Again Rejects UN Bid on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

the obstacles which stand in the way of the Jarring mission.

These were identified as "Egypt's refusal to cancel the consequences which arose from violations of the August agreement" on a 90-day standstill cease-fire, and "the General Assembly recommendation, which Israel rejects, which intervenes in the Jarring mission as it was defined in the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967."

Mr. Eban told the General Assembly yesterday that the new resolution, adopted by 57 votes to 16 with 39 abstentions, misinterpreted Mr. Jarring's mission under the Security Council's guidelines.

These provided for a settlement based on Israel withdrawals to secure and recognized boundaries and an end to belligerency in the area, but Mr. Eban denied the Assembly's assertion of a "mandate" to Mr. Jarring to implement the council resolution.

The resolution was also attacked as one-sided by U. S. Ambassador Charles Yost, because of the omission of any reference to alleged violations of the standstill which the renewal of which it recommended.

Egypt to Renew Cease-Fire
Mr. Riad announced last night that Egypt will renew the cease-fire for three months. He set no conditions. Israeli Premier Golda Meir previously told the assembly that Israel was prepared for an unlimited cease-fire.

In London today, Mrs. Meir said that Israel would maintain the cease-fire as long as Egypt observes it.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military spokesmen said there was no report of shooting by either side when the 90-day cease-fire expired formally at midnight (2200 GMT) Thursday, the Associated Press reported.

Israelis: Cautious Relief
QANTARA, Israel-Occupied Sinai, Nov. 5 (UPI)—Israel's front-line troops greeted the prolongation of the truce with Egyptian troops tonight, and a new confidence behind the massively strengthened fortifications along the Suez Canal cease-fire line.

Under their heavy modern bunkers—engineering triumphs compared with the shabby sandbag revetments that held before the first three-month cease-fire—Israelis believe that their lines can now withstand a prolonged pounding from the heaviest Egyptian or Soviet artillery.

The new Bar-Lev line, so-called after Israeli army chief of staff Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, resembles the old one about as much as a Crusader's castle resembles a bedouin tent. Modification of the defensive fortification has stretched to the limit, to say the least, the cease-fire agreement's authorization for "maintenance of existing installations at their present sites."

The Israeli command permitted a party of foreign newsmen to visit the fortifications along the canal today for the first time in over two months. Extraordinary security regulations were imposed on any reports of the front-line positions; this dispatch has been passed through a tight military censorship barring any detailed description of the construction materials or techniques.

It is evident that the new fortifications embody a new defense formula along Israel's bank of the canal. This is a response to the installation of a powerful air-defense missile system on the Egyptian bank which neutralized much of the striking power of the Israeli Air Force.

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Democrats Gain in State Legislatures

Strong Position In Redistributing

By John Herbers

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UPI)—In addition to making a net gain of possibly 11 governors' offices in Tuesday's elections, the Democrats increased their strength considerably in a number of state legislatures.

In California, they regained control of both houses which had swung to the Republicans two years ago. In Pennsylvania, they won control of the house and senate for the first time since 1938.

And in Illinois, for the first time in 30 years, the Democrats apparently won narrow control of the state senate, which has been a citadel of Republican conservatism.

The new strength gained both in the governors' offices and in the legislatures is important in several respects. First of all, Democratic leaders were proclaiming it as giving the party a strong hand in redrawing congressional districts and reapportioning legislatures following the 1970 census.

Redistricting
Because of shifts in population, both from state to state and within states, the majority of congressional districts and vast numbers of legislative districts will have to be redrawn before the 1972 elections.

"Now there will be equity in redistricting," said Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic National Chairman, referring to the heavy Republican margin that had existed in the state capitals prior to Tuesday's vote.

"We find the Democratic party the majority party in America," Mr. O'Brien said.

In the governors' races particularly, the Democrats turned back a decade of losses to the Republicans, who now control 32 governorships compared to 18 for the Democrats.

On the basis of the 1970 elections, the margin next year will favor the Democrats by at least 27-23.

Democratic Gains
The Democrats won in 13 states which now have Republican governors—Florida, Arkansas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico and Alaska.

The Republicans captured the governor's office in two states now controlled by Democrats—Connecticut and Tennessee.

The governors' races in Rhode Island and Maine remained in doubt. Both offices are now held by Democrats.

It was not known today precisely what the numerical strength would be in control of the state legislatures. In a number of areas ballots were still being counted. Presently, the Democrats control both houses in 19 states while the Republicans control both in 21. The remainder split.

It was clear, however, that the Democrats restored some of the advantage they held in the early 1960s when they controlled both houses in 33 states and the Republicans only five.

GM, Auto Workers Striving to Reach Contract Accord

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI)—General Motors and the United Auto Workers have set tentative target date of next Tuesday for a contract settlement, and both sides are driving hard for agreement so that full production can be restored before the new year, a source close to the negotiations said yesterday.

With the most widespread strike since the 116-day steel shutdown in 1959 now in its eighth week, incentives for settlement are rising on both sides of the bargaining table.

GM dealers are fast running out of their stockpile of new autos. The company announced yesterday that sales were down 66 percent last month (the first full month of the strike) from a year ago—198,145 passenger cars against 424,807 in the same month last year.

Within the next two weeks, the UAW is expected to exhaust its strike fund of \$120 million when GM workers walked out Sept. 15) despite a special assessment of up to \$30 a month for non-striking members above the normal \$7 to \$8 dues.

There is a more subtle but equally important incentive. If the economy were on the point of an upturn late in the summer, as claimed, such an upturn has clearly been aborted by the auto strike. Should the shutdown continue for many more weeks, both GM's management and the auto workers might be blamed for mounting national unemployment, sluggish retail sales and less-than-normal income gains.

Lost English Frogman Found After 10 Hours

ST. MARY'S, Sally Isles, Nov. 5 (Reuters)—A skin-diver lost in stormy seas crawled ashore on a remote island after being given up for dead.

The frogman, Jim Heslin, 24, staggered up to a cottage, tapped on the window, then collapsed with exhaustion last night.

A ten-hour search for him had been abandoned when Mr. Heslin failed to surface in rough waters while diving to recover a lost fishing net off the islands near England's southwest tip.

The Italian-born American from Seattle, Wash., declined to use an interpreter at the opening session of his trial today and took the stand to answer, in Italian, questions from the court.

Minichiello readily admitted hijacking the jetliner but said he committed no violence toward anyone during the flight.

A Brooklyn, N.Y., grand jury has indicted Minichiello for air hijacking. In the United States the maximum penalty for that crime can be death. Italy has no death penalty and no law against air piracy.

Minichiello, 21, faces up to 30 years in jail on a variety of charges arising from the Nov. 1, 1969 hijacking of a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 from Los Angeles to Rome.

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News Analysis

Voters' Sense Redeems Campaign

By James Reston

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (UPI)—The election tells us quite a lot about the American people—most of it reassuring. Taken as a whole, they see a lot out of one eye. You can fool them, but not for long and not everywhere. They are skeptical and practical, allergic to big ideas, bigshots and big-mouths, unideological, nonpartisan and nonflappable—on the whole, fair and sensible.

They didn't give anybody a mandate to do anything in this election, except maybe to cut out the nonsense and get on with the nation's business. They elected some dubs and bobs, maybe because there were so many of them on the ballot, and they fired some good old souls. But, in general, they gave us a better balance between the parties in the Congress and the statehouses, and, mainly, they gave us a chance for a new beginning.

Maybe this is the main point. It was a dispirited and divisive campaign, planned and led by the only two men elected by all the people to unify the nation. But let it go. The voters refused to be bamboozled or frightened by the President and the Vice-President, or persuaded by the Democrats or the commentators. They picked their men across party and ideological lines. They gave everybody a chance, conservatives and radicals, liberals and conservatives, all not to take the people for granted, but repudiating neither party, and giving common sense another chance.

Overseas, we are at another critical and even historic point in the arms race, which is now costing the world the staggering sum of \$180,000,000,000 a year. But there is now a chance in the new U.S.-U.S.S.R. talks in Helsinki to get this tragic race under control. And in Berlin and the Middle East, the two really dangerous flashpoints in the contemporary world, diplomatic talks are proceeding.

None of these problems can be resolved in the vindictive and wounding political atmosphere of

the last few weeks in this campaign. There is only one President he cannot deal with any of problems on his own: Th there must be trust between White House and the new

gess. Similarly, there is no a the Democrats, with the power in the state capitol their proper concern for t employed, the poor, the bla the young, to deal with t nomic or the generation ga out the help of the White

Therefore, somehow there a political truce for a wh some honest talk for a cha tween the leaders of Cong the President's official fa

It will not be easy to new lines of communica tween the administration critics on Capitol Hill and press after this election as for the President and th President have argued that position was a barrier to g ernment and the security being of the nation.

How to Heal Wound
How, after this, can Mr. Agnew effectively over t ate of the United States, whose members he has tri feat? How does the Presi self get back into trustu conversation with powerfu senate senators and repres whose political careers he destroy?

Stated this way, reu with the new Congress s likely if not impossible, politics of this country are ly human and very odd. ample, the "effete Rast" d by Mr. Agnew and Mr. Ni the South or the silent ma the Middle West or the W

Much depends now on President reads the elec turns. The guess here is will look at Mr. Agnew's side the ideology of the s and reach out to the oppo a compromise.

During the campaign, h talk at the White House Democratic speaker of th of Representatives, Rep. J. Cormack, D. Mass. We are hit you hard in this cam said, and if you don't hit I won't respect you. But s all over, he added, come the White House for bra let's talk about where we

This is about where we and the chances are that, the silly claims of victory sides, the administration Democratic opposition will voters, deal with realities.

Falls to Overwhelm
The President tried to c the opposition in this ele he failed. Now he will minimize his role of pa and go back to being. The chances are that he the cooperation from a m confident and optimistic

cratic opposition. The President has neve trouble with Mike Ma Montana, the Democrati the Senate, whom he see much more than is ge politics, which brought a new speaker of of Representatives in Re bert of Oklahoma. So it a new democratic tes House with the reti Speaker McCormack.

This will really give a chance for a new beg a new majority, new and new members of ti it will be interesting to does with it. He has t politics, which brought a new speaker of of Representatives in Re bert of Oklahoma. So it a new democratic tes House with the reti Speaker McCormack.

At the same time, the new Democratic officeholders apparently drew the overwhelming support of Negroes, except in Arkansas where Mr. Bumpers was competing for their vote with a man who had built a fairly strong civil-rights record.

Southern Negro candidates continued to be elected in local races where Negroes have working majorities and rejected where they have to depend on white votes.

The Rev. Andrew Young, the only black candidate for Congress in the South, was defeated by the Republican incumbent in the Atlanta district, Rep. Fletcher Thompson.

But in the Alabama black belt, black sheriffs were elected in Greene, Lowndes and Bullock Counties, and a black probate judge, or chief executive officer, was elected in Greene County. Two blacks were elected to the legislature from southern Alabama.

Three blacks were elected to the South Carolina Legislature, the first so elected since 1901.

'Good-bye,' Says Sinatra Wire to Out-Voted Foe

LAS VEGAS, Nov. 5 (AP)—George Franklin, defeated in a re-election bid for district attorney, received a telegram yesterday from Burbank, Calif.

"Good-bye," said the telegram, signed "Frank Sinatra." Mr. Franklin recently criticized Mr. Sinatra for what Mr. Franklin termed mistreatment of hotel employees and he demanded that the singer be barred from working there unless the county issued him a work permit.

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COGNAC

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WEATH

ALABAMA	20	28
ALASKA	20	28
ARIZONA	20	28
ARKANSAS	20	28
CALIFORNIA	20	28
COLORADO	20	28
CONNECTICUT	20	28
DELAWARE	20	28
FLORIDA	20	28
GEORGIA	20	28
ILLINOIS	20	28
INDIANA	20	28
IOWA	20	28
KANSAS	20	28
KENTUCKY	20	28
LOUISIANA	20	28
MAINE	20	28
MARYLAND	20	28
MASSACHUSETTS	20	28
MICHIGAN	20	28
MINNESOTA	20	28
MISSISSIPPI	20	28
MISSOURI	20	28
MONTANA	20	28
NEBRASKA	20	28
NEVADA	20	28

Italy Prepares to Recognize Chinese

Index 21 Months of Parleys in Paris

Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Italy today announced that it is preparing to recognize the People's Republic of China, ending a 21-month period of parleys in Paris.

The Italian government is expected to announce a joint communiqué or simultaneous announcements with the Chinese government.

Documents exchanged today, months of secret negotiations are dispatched to Rome.

Italy adopted a similar position of Canada, which established relations with China last year.

Italian government, recognizing as the sole legal government of China, has noted that the Republic of China is part of the territory of the Republic, but it has not yet decided to recognize it, an Italian official said.

which neither endorses nor is the Red Chinese government's position on the status of Taiwan, which is represented by an ambassador.

In the case of Canada, the Italian government is expected to sever relations with the Republic of China, which is represented by an ambassador.

Commercial Comparison

reported that Taiwan's ties with Italy would be severed.

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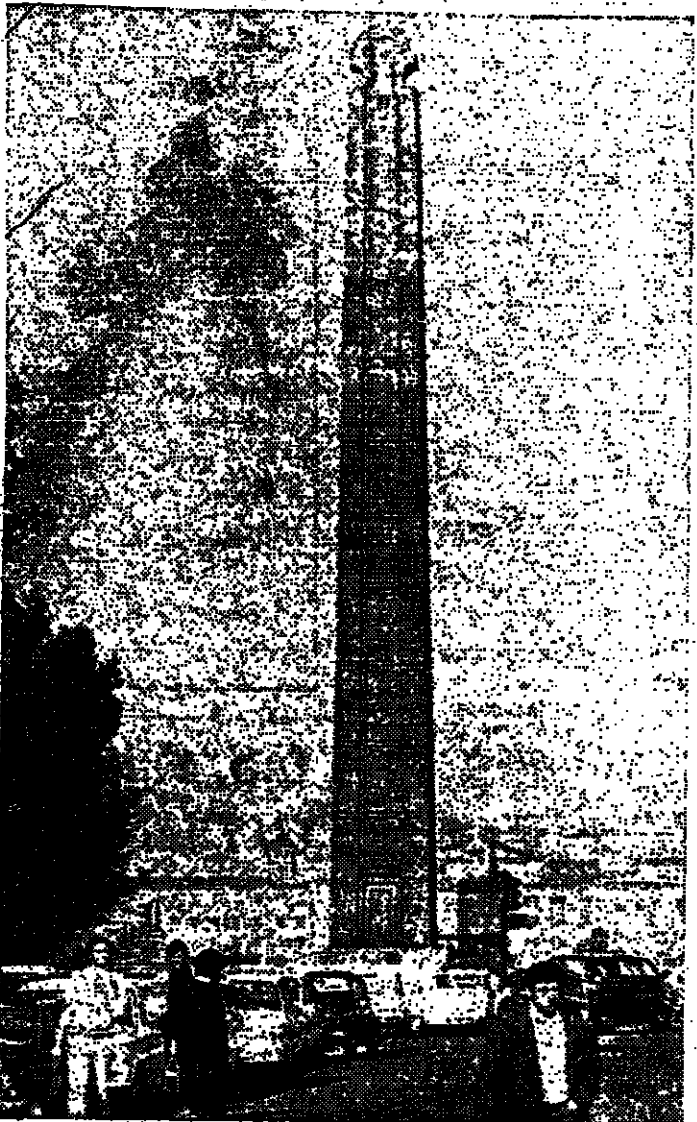
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HOMEWARD BOUND?—The obelisk of Axum, which may leave its Roman pedestal for Ethiopia, its land of origin.

Ethiopian Obelisk an Issue

Haile Selassie Is Making Reconciliation Visit to Italy

ROME, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Emperor Haile Selassie will arrive in Rome tomorrow for a historic reconciliation visit with the country which invaded Ethiopia 35 years ago and ousted him from his throne.

The emperor, who three days ago celebrated the 40th anniversary of his coronation, will be received by the Italian government with all the pomp and solemnity they can muster to stress the symbolic importance of the event.

The four-day state visit to Italy during which the 78-year-old emperor will be the guest of Italian President Giuseppe Saragat, will be followed on Monday by a visit to Pope Paul at the Vatican and an unofficial tour of northern Italian cities next week.

Italy first invited the emperor to Rome 15 years ago. But the visit has been repeatedly postponed.

The main reason has been the presence in Rome of a 98-foot-tall obelisk, which was taken by the Italians from the ancient Ethiopian city of Axum in 1937.

The obelisk had insisted that the historic monument which stands in front of the headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, was too fragile to move.

But the dispute has been satisfactorily solved by a recent agreement to set up a joint Ethiopian-Italian commission to study the technical difficulties involved in returning the obelisk.

It will be the last of the major spoils of the Italian Fascist occupation of Ethiopia—ended by World War II—to be returned.

Today, Rome and Addis Ababa enjoy excellent relations. About 16,000 Italians are living in Ethiopia.

The situation contrasts sharply with that in the other former Italian colony, Libya, where the new revolutionary government has ordered confiscation of all Italian property and provoked Italian emigration.

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Scheel Stays In Warsaw in Bid on Treaty

Bonn Minister Cancels Scheduled Trip Home

By James Feron

WARSAW, Nov. 5 (NYT).—West Germany's foreign minister, Walter Scheel, today canceled his return to Bonn in an effort to conclude a treaty of normalization with Poland by next week.

Mr. Scheel's decision to remain in Warsaw came as the talks, which began on Tuesday, became more intense. The Polish-West German pact would settle World War II accounts and probably lead to restoration of full diplomatic relations.

The West German foreign minister, who was supposed to participate tomorrow in a debate in the Bundestag, will remain here until Monday. He leaves then for Brussels and a Common Market meeting, returning here on Wednesday.

His cancellation of tonight's scheduled flight home followed statements from press spokesmen that the two sides were now engaged in full negotiations over the long-sought treaty.

Exchange Questions

Mr. Scheel and his Polish counterpart, Stefan Jedrychowski, questioned each other directly this morning for the first time after two days of position statements and work by a group of experts.

It is understood that the main issues are the wording of a statement on non-aggression, the question of Poland's Western border and a dispute over former German lands in lands acquired by Poland after the war.

The Bonn government accepts Poland's demand that it recognize the border as the line formed by the Oder and Neisse Rivers but it maintains that formal recognition must come in a peace conference held by the victorious wartime Allies, the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain.

Poland, meanwhile, insists that any minority problem within the 40,000 square miles of former German territory it acquired in the Potsdam Agreement of 1945 is an internal Polish matter. The Germans say some residents of this area remain interested in emigrating to West Germany.

Polish and West German negotiators have discussed both points at some of the six previous negotiating rounds held at lower levels since February. Their current difficulty is in finding the language to resolve these problems in a treaty.

The four-day state visit to Italy during which the 78-year-old emperor will be the guest of Italian President Giuseppe Saragat, will be followed on Monday by a visit to Pope Paul at the Vatican and an unofficial tour of northern Italian cities next week.

Italy first invited the emperor to Rome 15 years ago. But the visit has been repeatedly postponed.

The main reason has been the presence in Rome of a 98-foot-tall obelisk, which was taken by the Italians from the ancient Ethiopian city of Axum in 1937.

The obelisk had insisted that the historic monument which stands in front of the headquarters of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, was too fragile to move.

But the dispute has been satisfactorily solved by a recent agreement to set up a joint Ethiopian-Italian commission to study the technical difficulties involved in returning the obelisk.

It will be the last of the major spoils of the Italian Fascist occupation of Ethiopia—ended by World War II—to be returned.

Today, Rome and Addis Ababa enjoy excellent relations. About 16,000 Italians are living in Ethiopia.

The situation contrasts sharply with that in the other former Italian colony, Libya, where the new revolutionary government has ordered confiscation of all Italian property and provoked Italian emigration.

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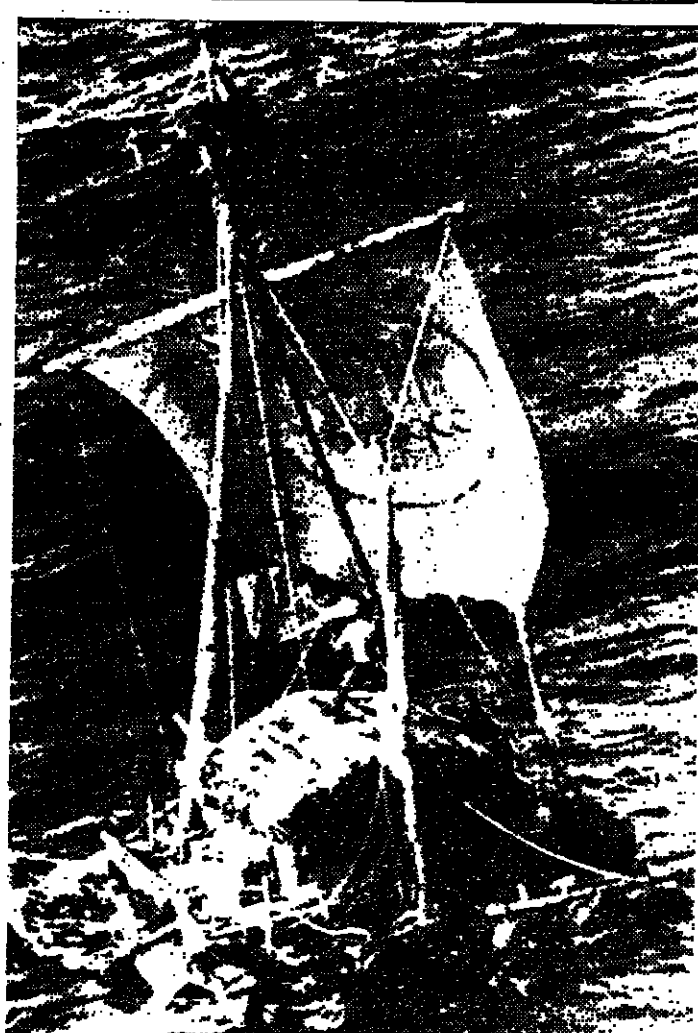
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THE LAST LAP—Crewmen put some order on La Balsa as it nears Australia at the end of its 7,000-mile trip.

4 Men on Raft Reach Australia After Drifting Across Pacific

MOOLOOLABA, Australia, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—A raft with a crew of four elated adventurers and their cat ended a 7,000-mile drift across the Pacific here tonight to prove that South Americans could have reached Australasia centuries ago.

About 2,000 cheering residents and tourists in this Queensland coastal resort greeted the raft when it arrived here near midnight.

The raft, named La Balsa and powered only by sail, left Ecuador in May this year with its four-man crew.

On board were Vital Alcar, a Spaniard; Marcel Modena, a Frenchman; Gabriel Salas, a Chilean; and Norman Terrenault, a Canadian, and their year-old black and white cat, Minet.

As the raft approached the coast, it was taken in tow by a pleasure launch, despite protests from the four men that they wanted to finish the voyage unaided.

The large crowd, which waited for more than four hours, cheered loudly and honked car horns as La Balsa arrived, towed by the launch Capri.

Flying a red and white flag which fluttered in the warm trop-

ical breeze, the raft passed a pier packed with cheering people.

Television lights from a press launch lit up the scene.

The raft, riding high, anchored in midstream where it was met by a pilot boat carrying customs, immigration and quarantine officials.

The crewmen will have to undergo health tests before they are allowed ashore.

Among the party on the pilot boat was the Brisbane harbor master, Capt. W.B.H. Hopkins, who described the feat as "very remarkable."

A quarantine official said that the cat on the raft would be put in quarantine immediately but would not comment further.

Earlier, the crew had radioed an urgent appeal for medical aid. It was still not known what led to their appeal.

Soviet Blast Recorded

UPPSALA, Sweden, Nov. 5 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday triggered an underground nuclear bomb in Siberia, the Uppsala seismological institute said.

A similar nuclear device was detonated Sept. 6.

Pentagon Fosters Treatment Instead of Trial in Drug Cases

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (WP).—Treating drug users in the military services rather than prosecuting them is encouraged under a new Pentagon policy directive.

The idea is to build on experimental programs by making it official Defense Department policy for all the services to treat, educate and rehabilitate—not just resort to court-martial for drug offenders.

Although the new Pentagon directive is not a general amnesty for drug users, Vice-Adm. William P. Mack hailed it as a "milestone document."

More Options Provided

Adm. Mack, who headed a special Pentagon committee on the drug problem, said the directive is enlightened because it gives the services more options than punishment in handling drug abuse.

The Defense Department, Adm. Mack said, is striving for a policy which will assure that men coming into the service will not return to civilian life "any worse and hopefully better" as far as drug use is concerned.

Signed on Oct. 23 by Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard, the new drug directive embodies many of the recommendations of Adm. Mack's committee. Here are the directive's major provisions:

Amnesty—"The military departments are authorized on a trial basis to establish amnesty programs. Under this program individuals shall be informed that medical assistance will be made available; action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice may be suspended for the unauthorized use of drugs against a person who is sincere in seeking help to eliminate his drug dependence, and who voluntarily comes forward before he is apprehended or detected as a drug abuser."

Adm. Mack said that under existing law amnesty is not allowed; that prosecution must proceed. The directive also allows addicts beyond rehabilitation to receive honorable discharges—not a dishonorable one which precludes treatment in veteran hospitals.

Treatment—"The military departments are encouraged to develop programs and facilities to restore and rehabilitate members who are drug users or drug addicts when such members desire and are willing to undergo such restoration."

Such treatment, the directive states, "may be used in connection with disciplinary or administrative actions, not as a substitute. Adm. Mack said one intent of this section is to encourage the Air Force and Marines to take a leaf from the Army by expanding programs to treat drug users. The Army is experimenting with drug treatment programs with the 4th Division in Vietnam and at Fort Bragg, N.C.

If a drug user has the potential for further useful military service, the directive allows the services to

work with "suitable private and government agencies" to rehabilitate an offender.

Education—"The assistant secretary of defense for manpower and reserve affairs is directed to provide education on drugs to all personnel in the armed forces, civilian employees of the Department of Defense and their dependents."

National Guard men and reservists also are required to receive drug education.

The Pentagon directive orders the services to come up with a program to screen men better in hopes of keeping "drug addicts or potential drug addicts" from getting into the service in the first place.

Policy statement—"It is the policy of the Department of Defense to prevent and eliminate drug abuse within the armed forces and to attempt to restore members so involved to useful service. . . . Improper use of drugs . . . is altogether incompatible with military service or subsequent civilian pursuits. . . .

"Appropriate disciplinary and administrative actions in case of drug abuse will be dependent upon all the facts and circumstances of each case and will include consideration of whether the service member is a drug experimenter, drug user, drug addict, supplier or casual supplier."

Apollo-14 Readied

CAPE KENNEDY, Nov. 5 (UPI).—The Apollo-14 moonship has been mounted on its Saturn-5 rocket and the whole assembly will be moved from the Saturn's hangar to the launch pad Monday.

Astronauts Alan B. Shepard, Stuart A. Roosa and Edgar D. Mitchell are scheduled for launch to the moon Jan. 31.

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Vatican Issues Final Changes In Rites; Ban on Women Holds

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Nov. 5 (NYT).—The Vatican today made public new instructions for the reform of the Roman Catholic liturgy. They included a continuation of the church tradition that bars women from serving the priest at the altar.

No woman, not even a nun, may act as an acolyte at mass, the document said.

However, the instructions allowed women to read from sacred scripture—with the exception of the Gospel—during mass, lead congregational singing, play the organ or other approved instruments, explain the service to the congregation, and perform other auxiliary liturgical tasks.

The document, issued by the Sacred Congregation for Divine Cult, was described as a final set of instructions to implement the liturgical reforms enacted by the Second Vatican Council.

End to Experiments

The new instructions suspended earlier authorizations to experiment with the rites of the Roman Catholic mass and drew conclusions of such liturgical experimentation.

An official Vatican comment on the new rules acknowledged that the liturgical reforms had caused controversy. "Some wished to linger in the past, while others tried to quicken the pace," the comment said.

This was an allusion to the traditionalist movement, which objects to the substitution of the vernacular for Latin, and other innovations. The comment noted that modernists often introduced "their own improvisations and simplifications, not infrequently in contrast with the fundamental norms of liturgy."

'Straying' Noted

A Vatican spokesman, Federico Alessandrini, said in a news conference today that some liturgical reformers had "somewhat strayed." The Vatican instructions were distributed at the news conference.

Leftist Students Assault Dean at Nanterre Campus

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Militant leftist students today occupied a dean's office on the Nanterre University campus here and then attacked the campus restaurant, dousing another dean with wine.

About 100 students, their faces masked with scarves, broke into the dean's office in the School of Literature.

Jean Maurice Verdier, dean of the law faculty, was surrounded by 30 students as he left the staff canteen. After demanding explanations for recent increases in prices at the students' canteen, a cause of several incidents in recent days, the students poured wine on Mr. Verdier.

Soon afterward, about 200 students blocked access to the canteen to enforce a boycott. They handed out apples, sausages and red wine to other students. About 150 students then moved up to attack the building and police were called in. There were no immediate reports of clashes with police.

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The New York Times.

The map of Vietnam at the left appeared in The New York Times on Oct. 11 and was shown to Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the Viet Cong's chief representative at the Paris peace talks, by members of the Lawyers Committee on American Policy Toward Vietnam. The following morning Mrs. Binh produced three maps of her own, giving the Communist versions of areas held in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The FUNK cited in the Cambodian map key refers to the forces of Prince

What Is Negotiable or Not in Paris Talks

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK (NYT).—On Nov. 1, 1968, the United States halted the bombing of North Vietnam after Hanoi agreed "to enter promptly into serious political discussions that would include the government of South Vietnam." Two years and 15,000 American fatalities later, substantive private negotiations have yet to begin.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegations in Paris have met semi-publicly with Saigon's envoys at 90 weekly plenary sessions. But their refusal to meet privately with President Nguyen Van Thieu's representatives has thrown a procedural block across the path of the peace conference. Last week, there were mixed indicators on the chances of finding a way out of this impasse.

In Paris, the Vietnamese Communists said they had "buried" President Nixon's new five-point cease-fire plan of Oct. 7. They urged acceptance of the Viet Cong's eight-point plan of Sept. 17 as the only "correct" basis for negotiations.

Viet Cong Plan

The Viet Cong plan insists that the United States first agree in principle to a provisional coalition government, excluding President Nguyen Van Thieu, Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky and Premier Tran Thien Kien of South Vietnam. It also demands, before discussion of a cease-fire, an agreement to withdraw all American troops by June 30.

In Washington, however, Roman's visiting President Nicolae Ceausescu reportedly advised President Nixon not to take the rejection of his proposals as final. Recent contacts with the Vietnamese Communists, Mr. Ceausescu said, led him to believe that negotiations eventually will be based on the demands of both the Americans and Viet Cong. The Viet Cong, he indicated, would be found less rigid on the coalition government issue than it appeared.

Similar beliefs have been expressed in private by other East European officials. A Prague radio broadcast on Oct. 21 said: "The rejection of the latest Nixon proposals by the Vietnamese side does not automatically mean the turning down of the American initiative; the conference in Paris is taking place for the very reason of finding a way through negotiations acceptable to both sides."

Indochina Maps

Meanwhile, the State Department and Pentagon were studying with interest three Indochina maps given to two antiwar New York lawyers by the chief Viet Cong delegate in Paris, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh. The lawyers, Peter Weiss and

William Meyers, had asked Mrs. Binh for her map of government and Viet Cong positions in South Vietnam. She had laughed at a map prepared by The New York Times Saigon Bureau and published Oct. 11 in The Week in Review; the map showed "the positions if a cease-fire came now." The following morning, the lawyers received Viet Cong maps of Cambodia and Laos, which they had not requested, as well as that of South Vietnam.

The nature of the maps, and the alacrity with which they were provided, suggests that there may be greater Communist readiness to negotiate on the standstill cease-fire proposed by President Nixon than has been thought.

The Laos map, particularly, appears to reflect very closely the actual situation on the ground, and it could serve, with little negotiation, to define a cease-fire in place.

The Cambodia map shows a smaller part of the unpopulated northeastern region in Communist hands than probably is the fact. It also shows a larger "contested" area than the relatively small Communist forces, mostly Vietnamese, can actively contest, including some populated sections that the government firmly controls.

Unpopulated Areas
At first glance, the South Vietnam map appears to allocate the bulk of the country to the Viet Cong. But a closer look indicates that most of the territory claimed by the Communists is virtually or entirely unpopulated.

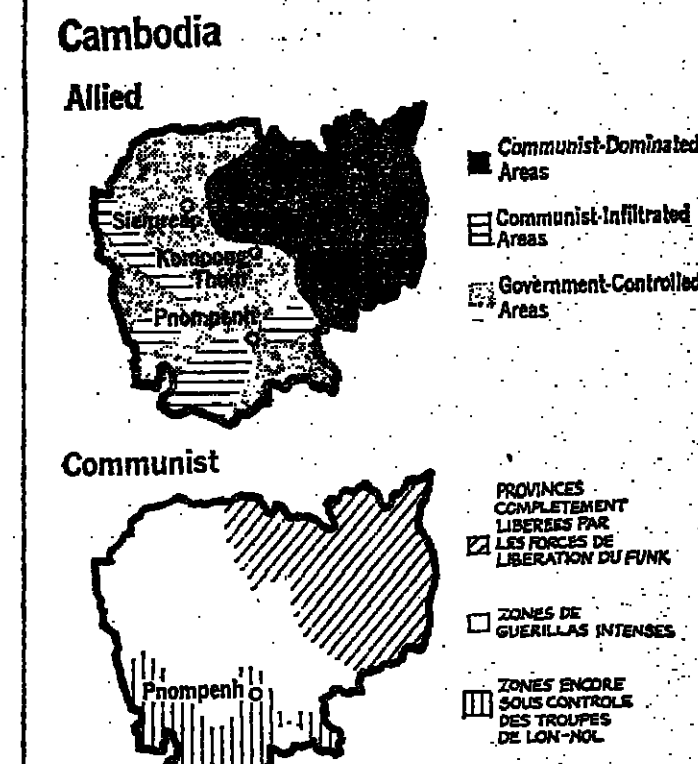
Most of the densely populated urban and rural areas—the Mekong Delta, the Saigon region and the central and northern coastal plain of South Vietnam—are shown on the map as under government control or contested, as are all the main arteries of communication.

The Viet Cong map is not detailed enough for precise population estimates. The American computer estimates for last August showed that of 10,067 rural hamlets, about 1,400 containing about 9 percent of the rural population were in areas more or less controlled by the Viet Cong. Two years earlier, the computers showed Viet Cong dominance over more than half the hamlets and rural population of South Vietnam.

The Viet Cong map appears to admit much, if not all, of this change, a fact that should ease negotiation of cease-fire zones, if serious negotiations begin in Paris.

Expectation Revealed
Administration officials have sweetened the cease-fire offer by revealing an expectation that 10 to 20 percent of Saigon-controlled territory will slip back into Viet Cong hands once the fighting stops.

As for the Communist demand to share power at the center, a White House official said last week: "We don't say they can't participate in the government. We think it is negotiable, if they will negotiate with [President] Thieu



Siem Reap's exile government. The allied versions above were drawn by The New York Times, based on information provided by Saigon and the Pentagon. What is striking about the maps of Cambodia and Laos is how closely the versions coincide. Differences between the two versions of Vietnam are not as great as the maps seem to say, as both indicate the allies hold the populated areas, and the areas shaded on the Communist version are sparsely populated or not populated at all.

Cambodians Sweep Red Area In Preparing New Offensive

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 5 (AP).—Nearly a division of Cambodian infantry continued a large sweep in the Taung Kauk area today, preparing for the resumption of the government's first major offensive of the war.

Nine battalions of government soldiers struck yesterday southeast of Taung Kauk, 50 miles north of Phnom Penh, suffering four wounded in the first hours.

The push to the east was aimed at clearing out Communist troops in the rear of a 20,000-man government task force, which is expected next week to resume its drive north toward the provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 80 miles north of Phnom Penh.

There were no reports today of fresh fighting in the Taung Kauk battle zone, a military high command spokesman said. Local commanders said once rear areas were swept and secured, the operation would turn next week northward.

Extensive Bulding
Meanwhile, in Saigon U.S. Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans Jr. said today that U.S. reconnaissance planes have detected "an extensive bulding" of supplies in the southern panhandle of North Vietnam.

Mr. Seamans, winding up a three-day visit to Vietnam, said the supplies were waiting to be shipped down the Ho Chi Minh Trail out of Laos for use in South Vietnam or Cambodia.

Asked if U.S. planes were attacking these supply depots, Mr. Seamans replied: "To my knowledge, we have limited them to the Laotian panhandle and South Vietnam."

American tactical fighter bombers and B-52 strategic bombers have launched a massive campaign against a 200-mile stretch of the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

"This is a very very crucial time for our war," Mr. Seamans said. "As a result of the Cambodian invasion, a large number of supplies were wiped out. For that reason, the North Vietnamese who continue to operate in South Vietnam as well as Cambodia must get in a major increase of ammunition and other supplies."

"They don't have this year the alternative of using the ports in Cambodia."

At the same time, sharp fighting was reported in South Vietnam's northern sector in the wake of devastating floods.

Allied military spokesmen reported three clashes with North Vietnamese troops apparently trying to retake territory in the disarray immediately after the flooding.

Confidence
Observers have already begun to wonder how much longer Mr. Bruce will choose to remain at his post if the current pattern continues.



U.S. Said to Plan Withdrawal Of Division on S. Korean Li

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (NYT).—The United States has decided to withdraw the 10th American division guarding an 18-mile stretch of the Korean Demilitarized Zone, turning over the defense of the entire 155-mile boundary to South Korea.

A Nixon administration official explained that there has been a good deal of concern that one of the frequent shooting incidents involving attempts to infiltrate North Korea might suddenly turn into a substantial clash, with decisions on involvement of American troops being made by commanders at the front.

But, he said, with the bulk of American troops many miles to the rear, U.S. troop involvement would only occur in the event of a major invasion by the North Koreans, with decisions made at a high level.

The unit being withdrawn from the front line is the 2d Infantry Division. According to informed sources, it will return to the United States by midsummer and be deactivated. Together with associated support units, it is to account for the bulk of the 20,000-man reduction that administration officials said last summer would be made in the authorized American troop levels in South Korea.

Until now, the way in which this withdrawal was to be carried out had not been disclosed. At present, the United States has an authorized strength of 64,000 men in South Korea. This would be reduced to about 44,000 with the withdrawal, scheduled to be completed by next June 30.

Marine Sergeant
Is Charged With Aiding the Enemy
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The Marine Corps today charged Sgt. Jon Sweeney with aiding the enemy by making propaganda broadcasts after his capture by the Viet Cong in February, 1968.

Sgt. Sweeney, who has been in a naval hospital in New York most of the time since his return from captivity on Aug. 31, is also accused of deserting his unit with intent to avoid hazardous duty and abandoning his rifle and ammunition in the presence of the enemy.

The charges could carry the death penalty. The 21-year-old sergeant from West Babylon, N.Y., was charged specifically with three counts of making propaganda for the Communist side, including one while in Sweden on his way back to the United States.

Sgt. Sweeney said he was abandoned by his unit when he became ill while on patrol in South Vietnam. He also alleged that one of his officers threatened to shoot him if he did not get up and rejoin his company.

The Marine Corps, in commenting on his return in August, said that Sgt. Sweeney had said he was left by the side of the trail by his unit, but that companies coming along the trail later found only his abandoned equipment.

Protest in Spain
By Film Director
Frees Colleague
MADRID, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—More than 30 of Spain's film directors today won the of two arrested colleagues staging a sit-in at offices in Madrid.

They held their protest at the office of the entertainment ministry, where they asked officials to intervene in the detention and the sit-in and announced they would not be building until both had been released.

Five hours later, Juan Bardem and Jose Luis Borja directors detained during regime demonstrations Tuesday night, telephoned their homes to say they were free, and the sit-in ended.

Police made a number of Tuesday night during demonstrations near the capital's Atocha way station by the left-wing "or commissions" to back 6 for an amnesty for political prisoners.

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Counters S. Order on Wheel Defects

Co. Brings 1st
to Block Action

Jerry M. Flint.

ONT. Nov. 5 (AP).—The government ordered the Motors Corp. yesterday that it must stop the sale of cars with defective wheels, but the company said it would not.

The first time any auto-manufacturer had gone to court to fight the government's safety order. The order was issued after a series of accidents involving cars with defective wheels. The government said it was necessary to take action to protect the public.

The order requires the company to stop selling cars with defective wheels until the defects are corrected. The company said it was already working on the problem and that the order was unnecessary.

Court Orders to Isolation Angela Davis

YORK, Nov. 5 (AP).—A judge yesterday ordered the solitary confinement of Angela Davis, who is in the Women's House of Detention in New York City. The judge said that Davis was a danger to herself and others.

al Dispute ses Delay in ron Tate Trial

ANGELES, Nov. 5 (AP).—A judge yesterday delayed the trial of Ronald Tate, a man accused of murdering his wife, because of a dispute over the location of the trial. The judge said that the trial should be held in a different location.

ages Seized Y. Prison

N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP).—A judge yesterday ordered the seizure of the pages of a book written by a man in a New York prison. The judge said that the book contained information that was a threat to the security of the country.

The book was written by a man who was accused of a crime. The judge said that the book was a threat to the security of the country and that it should be seized.



CIVIC CONSCIOUSNESS—This lass may have gotten more than her conscience bargained for as she stopped in a freshly-snowed Helsinki street. She swept the snow off the sign to read it and found it said No Parking.

U.S. Protests British Plan To Put Levy on Grain Imports

By Benjamin Welles
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—The United States warned Britain yesterday against proposed import levies that threaten to jeopardize U.S. grain exports to the United Kingdom. These exports last year were worth \$1.15 billion.

The State Department announced that it was protesting the British plan to impose a levy on grain imports. The department said that the levy would be a threat to the U.S. grain market and that it would be a violation of international trade agreements.

Order of Bath Open to Ladies

LONDON, Nov. 5 (UPI).—One of Britain's last bastions of male supremacy, the Order of the Bath, fell victim to time and change today as Queen Elizabeth declared its ranks open to ladies. The queen has been graciously pleased to approve that from the 1st of January ladies shall be eligible for admission to the Order of the Bath.

Ford, Avis Sued In Lomax Death

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (AP).—Bohnette Lomax, widow of Negro author Louis Lomax, has filed a \$100 million wrongful death suit against the Ford Motor Co. and Avis Rent-a-Car. Mrs. Lomax claims that the car in which her husband was killed was defective when manufactured and was negligently maintained.

2 Presidents to Meet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (UPI).—President and Mrs. Nixon will entertain Mexico's President-elect Luis Echeverria at a private luncheon Nov. 12 at the Florida White House in Key Biscayne, White House announced yesterday.

Ruled Briefly Before War

Peter, Last Yugoslav King, Dies at 47 in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (NYT).—Former King Peter II of Yugoslavia, who was swept from his throne in 1941 when the Germans occupied much of his country, died here Tuesday at 47.

The former monarch reportedly became ill shortly after his arrival in Los Angeles last February. Death was ascribed to cardio-respiratory failure, resulting from pneumonia and its complications.

After a period of exile in Britain, King Peter came to the United States, where he tried his hand at a number of jobs, including public relations and finance. King Peter reigned amid the ferocity of Balkan politics when assassination was the occupational risk of kings. He belonged to the house of Karađorđević, which, in the dynastic feuds of Serbia, was returned to power in 1903 when the Obrenović dynasty ended with the assassination of the King Alexander and Queen Draga in the royal palace in Belgrade.

Peter became king of Yugoslavia on Oct. 11, 1934, two days after his father, Alexander I, and his brother, Prince Paul, were assassinated by a Croat terrorist in a Marseille street while the king was on a state visit to France.

King at 11
Peter was 11 at the time. Prince Paul, a cousin of Alexander I, was the most widely known member of a council of regents that ruled until Peter became 18 in 1941.

When the Germans moved into Yugoslavia in 1941, he was evacuated in a Royal Air Force flying boat and taken to Britain. There he became head of a Yugoslav government in exile. But Yugoslavia was finally held by the Communist government of Marshal Tito, and he was formally deposed as of 1945.

Peter was a personable, handsome, and somewhat shy youth who never wanted to be king. He was reasonably well trained for the position he held so briefly, but not particularly well equipped to grapple with life when he was no longer king. Peter soon ran short of prosperous royal relatives and tried his hand at various jobs.

In the 1950s, the deposed monarch worked as a public relations man in New York, giving "consultant services and public appearances for a number of prestige clients" of the firm of Roy de Groot.

In 1967 he became chairman of the international advisory board of the Sterling Savings and Loan Association of California. His job was to attract European investment to the United States. He maintained offices in Paris and London, and he and his wife had a home in Monte Carlo.

The association with the savings and loan association ended when federal banking authorities refused to agree to the bank having a foreigner as an officer, Reuters said.

Athens to Bar Inspection of Political Foes

ATHENS, Nov. 5 (AP).—The Army-backed Greek regime has refused to renew its agreement with the International Red Cross allowing inspections of living conditions of about 600 political prisoners still held in detention camps and on a prison island. A government official said the one-year accord which expired Tuesday would not be renewed "at least not in its present form."

12 Workers Die On Norse Ship

KRISTIANSAND, Norway, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Twelve workers died from gas poisoning while doing repairs on a Norwegian tanker here today, police said. Another 42 were hospitalized, some of them in serious condition, they added.

British Bookie Likes Nixon in '72

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP).—A London bookmaker yesterday made the Republicans favorites to win the U.S. presidential election in 1972. With results still coming in from midterm congressional elections, Ladbrokes gave odds of 4-6 (bet \$5 to win \$4) on the Republican candidate and even money on the Democrat.

Britain to Try Again to Settle Rhodesia Dispute

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Britain has arranged, in secret contacts with the white rulers of Rhodesia, to launch a new and possibly final bid to settle the disputed future of the former British colony, official sources said today.

The sources said first talks are likely to begin next week between Britain's Ambassador to South Africa, Sir Arthur Snelling, and Rhodesia's diplomatic representative in the republic.

If the two envoys can agree on a basis of negotiation, the British will assign a special high-level emissary to conduct hard bargaining at any time or place acceptable, informants said.

Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath has stressed that Britain would be ready to come to terms only on the basis of five principles providing for the ultimate transfer of power to the country's African majority under any new Rhodesian constitution.

Rhodesia's four million Africans outnumber the whites 16 to 1, but effective power is vested in Prime Minister Ian Smith's all-white government.

Mr. Smith has rejected publicly any settlement incorporating the five principles adopted by successive British governments.

French Blamed In Subs' Collision

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The French submarine Galatée bore initial responsibility for its collision with the South African submarine Maria van Riebeeck off France's Mediterranean coast Aug. 20, an official inquiry commission said today. But the South African craft also bore part of the responsibility, the French and South African commission added.

Six French sailors died in the collision, near the French naval center at Toulon. The Maria van Riebeeck, which was commissioned on July 24, was the first of three submarines of the French Daphné class ordered by South Africa.

The Galatée, the statement said, bore initial responsibility for having carried out too late the maneuvers prescribed in the regulations and for not having indicated it was making these maneuvers.

Tito, Ceausescu End Talks, Back Neutral Stance

KRANJ, Yugoslavia, Nov. 5 (AP).—Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Tito of Yugoslavia ended two days of meetings yesterday with praise for nonalignment and a call for dissolution of military blocs.

The declaration coincided with Yugoslavia's policy of nonalignment and indicated that Romania might want out of the Warsaw Pact. Mr. Ceausescu's nation has not been an active member of the pact since its other members invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Romania has drawn closer to Yugoslavia in the last two years and also has explored closer relations with the West. A joint communiqué issued before Mr. Ceausescu returned to Bucharest said that the two nations "declare themselves... for dissolution of military blocs, and liquidation of military bases on foreign territories." It also mentioned the "positive role of the nonaligned."

U.S. Army Night Club In Germany Burns

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany, Nov. 5 (AP).—A night club opened by the U.S. Army was destroyed by fire early today. West German criminal police said that they were investigating the possibility of arson. Damage was estimated at more than \$1.09 million, police said. The center has been used by thousands of American servicemen and their families who saw ice shows or danced there during the last 30 years. The night club is part of the U.S. Armed Forces Recreation Area in this Alpine resort.

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The Election: In the Nation, A Popular Win

As the night follows the day, the victory claims followed Tuesday's vote and to those of both parties, and of the individual contestants, we would like to add our own: In a very critical and profoundly encouraging sense, the system won. The traditional processes prevailed; the people proved themselves splendidly resistant, in the main, to the politics of fear, and scorn, and innuendo; to the big money and the TV spots; to the frenzied last-minute blitz of the President and the ceaseless contumely of the Vice-President. There was no great tide running, no stampede in the name of law and order—and, for that matter, no huge swing in protest against economic distress either. Rather, there were upsets here, and strong local or regional trends there, and the sort of thoughtful, selective, ticket-splitting that is the mark, not of fear or panic but of a stable and mature electorate. It was, in short, a mixed return, which did not shift the political center of gravity more than a few points either way.

Some would say the shifting, such as it was, was toward the Democrats and you can make that case on governorships alone; a net gain of nearly a dozen statehouses for the Democrats, sharply reversing the existing heavy Republican majority, is a handsome prize, promising rich dividends in the 1972 presidential race and with respect to the congressional redistricting which could profoundly affect the outcome of House races next time around.

There is no way to turn this into good news for the Republicans or the President. The same may be said for the results in the House, however much comfort the Republicans may take from the fact that their net loss of about nine seats is below some arbitrary past average; the relevant fact is that there is no real or valid precedent because not since Zachary Taylor in 1848 has a President come to office, as Mr. Nixon did in 1968, without pulling with him a House majority of his own party, composed in some part of seats narrowly held by men who rode the President's coattails; this time the cushion of vulnerable Republican House seats was simply not there to be lost.

It is in the Senate that the President and the Vice-President must seek solace, and there is some to be found there because here a normal trend was reversed by at least a net Republican gain of two. But to what end? In 1972, Republicans will suffer under the same handicap which afflicted the Democrats this time by virtue of the fact that they will have far more of their own seats up for grabs. So it was probably now or never in a Nixon presidency, if the GOP was to gain control; in terms of the effort expended, that was the only objective that made sense—absolute control, this time—and it failed. So the President and the Vice-President are left with the claim that they have achieved a "working majority," as Mr. Agnew put it, by effecting some "philosophical adjustments" in the Senate's makeup. Buckley for Goodell, presumably, but Mr. Buckley, if he proves as conservative as he sounds, which is to say as conservative as Barry Goldwater or Strom Thurmond, will be less, rather than more, faithful in support of the administration than was Mr. Goodell. As for the rest, Republican Welcker in Connecticut may prove more progressive than Democrat Dodd on many things; Beall in Maryland did not raise profound ideological differences with Tydings in their campaign; Brock for Gore

in Tennessee, Bentsen (a conservative Democrat) for Yarborough in Texas, Taft for Young in Ohio—these changes must be measured against the switches from Smith to Stevenson in Illinois, and Murphy to Tunney in California. And then the whole proposition that some sort of philosophical reformation has been achieved has to be tested against the number of Senate votes in the last Congress which actually turned, as the administration would have us believe, on one or two votes: we are mindful of the ABM squeaker in 1969, but also the ten-vote margin which defeated Haynsworth, the 55-to-39 vote against the McGovern-Hatfield resolution which the Vice-President has made so much of in his crusade against the "radical-left," and the 51-to-45 vote to defeat Judge Carswell. We shall see how much better the administration will now fare. In the meantime the great purge of the Democrats must be further measured in terms of those who were marked for extinction—and survived: Burdick of North Dakota, McGee of Wyoming, Cannon of Nevada, Williams of New Jersey, Montoya of New Mexico, Humphrey of Minnesota, Hart of Michigan, Proxmire of Wisconsin, Moss of Utah.

So what it comes down to, by any realistic test, is that the mission failed; above all it failed in the South, where so much was riding on its success—the debacle in Florida; the loss of Bush in Texas; the governors' races lost in Arkansas; and in South Carolina, both beneficiaries of especially vigorous interventions by the Vice-President.

And it failed, not only in what it achieved, but in the relation of the gains to the cost in time and money and energy and passions raised and deep divisiveness; some 30 forays by the Vice-President and an unprecedented 23 by the President; an estimated \$12 million to \$15 million in campaign expenditures; the sacrifice of as many as a dozen of the GOP's brightest lights in the House to run in Senate races, a few such as Taft and Welcker to make the leap successfully, but more of them to fall short. Before it was over there was an uproar over a vicious advertising campaign and there was the patent exploitation by the President of a rock-throwing outbreak after a rally in San Jose in terms so incendiary that the town's chief of police, of all people, was moved to protest. There was an open split within the Republican party over the administration's jettisoning of Charles Goodell and finally, a coming together of the Democrats in response to the President's assaults which would not have seemed possible a few weeks earlier.

This is a heavy price to pay, a lot to lose for so little gained, which is not to say that it cannot be won back—there are some obvious lessons to be learned. But their practical application can be saved for another day. For now it is enough to hail a popular win, as it were, a victory for stability and good sense, and the failure of a campaign strategy which didn't work because it wouldn't wash. What was important on Tuesday was what didn't happen: A whole people would not be stampeded into voting for Congress or for governor on the simple-minded proposition that one of the two great parties in the land is uniquely soft on violence or peculiarly given to "permissiveness" in the home or on our campuses or in the streets.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Still in Business

Mr. Spiro Agnew has been quick to fall back on his prepared line of retreat by claiming that the Republicans won an "ideological majority." By this he means that just enough conservative Democrats have been elected, and just enough liberal Republican senators turned out, to insure that the President can in future get through Congress the measures he wants. If it required an unprecedented presidential intervention to achieve this result, liberalism must still be very much in business in America. (But the voters have not been stampeded by anybody on either side. They have left the Democrats in a position to offer an alternative. It is a sober, cautious democratic answer that puts Mr. Agnew, in particular, in his place [and] shows that the American system is still in fair shape.

—From The Times (London).

The Red Dragon

Chairman Mao's call for a world summit to destroy all nuclear weapons is surely timed to divert attention from the reopening of the arms limitation talks between Russia and the United States. But that's

no reason why the statesmen of the West shouldn't try to call Mao's bluff. Somewhere, sometime we've got to sit round a table and start talking nuclear sense to the Red Chinese. They're the outsiders of the civilized world. And the sooner we summon up the courage and cunning to coax them into our discussions the safer for us all. Only in fairy stories can the red dragon be slain. The best we can hope to do is to tame the beast.

—From the Daily Sketch (London).

SALT in Helsinki

In the present climate of American-Soviet relations, this new get-together seems paradoxical. Yet it results from a hard logic on which events have no effects. Russians and Americans are interested in agreeing at least to set a ceiling for their strategic arms, and even perhaps in trying together to find a way of reducing them progressively. It is now up to the Russians to speak, to say whether the plan of Washington appears to them satisfactory—if so, a formal agreement would be only a matter of days—or on the contrary to formulate counter-proposals. The Americans in any case are ready to listen to them. They do not even demand from the Russians proofs of good faith.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 6, 1895

WASHINGTON.—There was a row at the Metropolitan Club here tonight between Prince Turbide and Mr. "Bob" Neville over their prowess across country and the life was passed. Mr. Neville challenged the Prince to a duel and the latter promptly accepted. Prince Turbide, the adopted son of Emperor Maximilian and Empress Carlotta, is the same man who assaulted Mr. S. S. Howland at the Horse show two years ago.

Fifty Years Ago

November 6, 1920

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Oklahoma is to be represented in Congress for the first time by a woman, Miss Alice Robinson, of Muskogee, a farm-owner and restaurant proprietor, and formerly an anti-suffrage supporter. Although having been elected in her district, although having opposed the suffrage, Miss Robinson decided to run for office "just to see if the men really meant it when they thrust the vote on us."



'Cease-Fire Over Here? Are You Nuts?'

Glaciers and Open Doors

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Measuring the progress of Vietnamese peace negotiations is something like measuring the speed of a glacier. In neither case is there detectable movement and yet, if one looks back over a period of time, it is possible to discern change with respect to fixed landmarks.

On this basis one can see that despite their apparently motionless condition, the Paris talks have succeeded in reducing to two the issues separating both warring sides, Communist and anti-Communist, and the first of these two issues is in reality no longer a major problem.

The first issue, of course, is that of American military evacuation, Hanoi and the Viet Cong keep harping upon this, demanding total withdrawal within a fixed period, but in fact this has become a non-issue because it is patently apparent that withdrawal is underway, is proceeding at a moderately rapid pace, and is irrevocable. Thus the second issue becomes the crucial block in the 30-month-old discussions creeping so imperceptibly toward Vietnam peace. This is the Communist demand that the United States impose a new government on South Vietnam, ousting President Thieu and Vice-President Ky from the regime before Hanoi and the Viet Cong consider a deal.

Washington has made plain it has no intention of acceding, of doing Hanoi's dirty work by thus imposing another government. The one experiment made in this line of business was the ousting of the Diem regime by undercover operations of the Kennedy administration and one can scarcely say this was either a clean or successful operation. Hanoi hopes to crumble the existing Saigon government and then, using the device of proportional representation in elections which the Communists could not hope to win but in which they would obtain an influential minority, to claim key ministerial posts. The latter would thereafter pursue the hallowed technique of undermining the regime from within preparatory to a takeover.

A U.S. Pledge

The United States has pledged willingness to risk even such an undesirable denouement if a true peace agreement is first negotiated with the legal Saigon regime. But it will not deliberately destroy that regime. This would be immoral, unacceptable by our South Vietnamese allies and highly dangerous for the departing American forces. Even the French, whose strict impartiality on all these issues has sometimes seemed biased toward Hanoi, now comprehend the U.S. argument.

Therefore the stalemate appears poised to continue for an unpredictable further time, during which the main function of the American negotiator, the patient and skillful Ambassador David Bruce, is to keep the door open until Hanoi realizes it must deal with Saigon realities.

Some day there are bound to be secret contacts here between representatives of Hanoi and Saigon, but the glacier hasn't yet melted that far along. Possibly the elections scheduled ten months hence might produce a post-Thieu administration with which Hanoi would deal. These are still imponderables.

Nor is it likely any outside power such as Russia, France could now persuade Hanoi to accept private talks. Moscow has done nothing to ease the Indo-China situation since it moved to

facilitate an accord on the bargaining table's shape early during the negotiations and there is no reason to think the Kremlin is either strong enough to apply pressure on North Vietnam or has any interest in doing so.

The probability is that Hanoi and the Viet Cong will have one more crack at Saigon by military force before giving serious consideration to a negotiated settlement. Speculating on such strategic intentions is chancy, but the best guess foresees another offensive of great power but sufficiently limited in scope to restrict potential Communist casualties.

Even with steadily shrinking U.S. forces, battlefield opportu-

nities for the Communists are not attractive. Saigon's troops have demonstrated surprising efficiency in handling the new equipment turned over to them and the clean-up of Viet Cong sanctuaries in Cambodia, seriously damaged Hanoi's offensive position.

The situation boils down to this: Washington hopes South Vietnam can create a strong enough structure before the U.S. withdrawal ends to protect itself against debacle. Hanoi hopes the contrary and wants to hold off any settlement until it has another try at smashing the Saigon structure. Meanwhile the door to peace remains ajar even if nobody ventures across the threshold yet.

To the Aid of the Party

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The 1970 elections racked one up for the system. The big winner was the two-party structure.

Both Republicans and Democrats reasserted themselves in areas where their strength had been ebbing. That result cements the ascendancy of President Nixon in his own party, and establishes the leadership of Sen. Edmund Muskie in the race for the Democratic nomination in 1972.

The Republican rebound came in the Northeast. In 1968, Nixon carried only New Jersey, and the tiny states of Delaware, Vermont and New Hampshire. A main reason was that the GOP was too much of a WASP stronghold to attract the Irish and Italian Catholics who were itching to leave the Democratic party. Many "floating ethnic," as a result, tended to vote for George Wallace, or, in New York State, for Conservative party candidates.

This year in the Northeast, the Republicans followed the lead of the President and Vice-President in reaching for the "floating ethnic" by emphasis on the law-and-order issue. That strategy paid off with the re-election of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in New York, a New York Senate seat for James Buckley, the Conservative candidate backed by the administration, the upset defeat of Sen. Joseph Tydings by Congressman J. Glenn Beall Jr. in Maryland, and the victories of Lowell Welcker and Thomas Meskill as senator and governor in Connecticut.

The South Rises

On the Democratic side, there were two rebounds. The big one came in the South. In 1968, Hubert Humphrey carried only Texas, with 41 percent of the vote in a three-way race. In the ten other states, the Democratic leader received less than a third of the total vote.

Plainly, the party had been cut up in the vicious racial politics of the past two decades. But this year a fresh crop of Democrats, free of association with past battles, emerged in the primaries and carried the general elections. That explains the victories of Reubin Askew and Lawton Chiles as governor and senator in Florida, of Jimmy Carter as governor of Georgia, and of Dale Bumpers as governor of Arkansas. That, plus the large turnout stimulated by President Nixon's visit, explains the victory of Lloyd Bentsen over Congressman George Bush in the Texas Senate race.

The one big Democratic loss in the South arose from precisely the reverse circumstances. Sen. Albert

Gore of Tennessee, a veteran of 21 years' fighting, won the primary only to lose to the young Republican challenger, Congressman William Brock.

A second area of Democratic rebound centered around the major Great Lakes states. Blue-collar voters in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, including many white ethnic groups, helped elect Nixon in 1968. They stayed Democratic this time. The victories of John Gilligan as governor of Ohio, Pat Lahey as governor of Wisconsin, and Phil Hart in his bid for re-election as senator from Michigan show that Democrats running on outspokenly liberal platforms can win if they have the right background.

The immediate beneficiaries of the developments inside each party are not in doubt. The President is a chief architect of the Republican bid for the floating ethnic vote—witness, especially, the White House support for the Conservative party candidate in New York, Buckley, over the liberal Republican, Sen. Charles Goodell. In addition, Mr. Nixon is the Republican bidder to control the recent Democratic gains in the South and the Great Lakes states, where he has always run well.

Muskie's Record

On the Democratic side, there is also a double-blessing for Sen. Muskie—the cautious Down-Easter whose favorite word seems to be "trust." A good, but unimpeachable record on civil rights assures that he can pass muster with the upcoming men from Dixie. His ethnic background, Polish and Catholic, reinforces the currents that have pushed the Great Lakes states toward the Democrats.

That such familiar and unwith-it figures should dominate the political landscape will perhaps inspire the charismatic-minded to dream dreams of a third, or fourth-party effort. But the Republican rebound in the Northeast combines with the Democratic revival in the South and the Great Lakes to mop up most of the dissidence that caused so many voters to look past the two parties in 1968. As matters stand now, only those who confuse politics with fashion and think of issues as tests of moral sensitivity are apt to want to move outside the regular system. And even they may have been taught a lesson by the results in New York. For there, the purists preferred a sure loser, Sen. Goodell, to a solid Democrat, Richard Ottinger, and thus produced the one truly bad result of the whole poll—the election of Buckley as senator from New York.

Fire Produces Shock Waves

A French Tragedy

By James Goldborough

PARIS.—The dance hall fire in St-Laurent-du-Pont last weekend that killed 145 young persons seems like something that might have happened a century ago, but hardly in this age of permits, inspections, and fireproofing.

A lot of people fell down on the job for such an accident to happen. The affair took on the proportions of a national disaster not only because Paris-appointed officials were involved, not only because an underpopulated nation like France that still pays families to breed can ill afford to lose 145 youngsters, but because the French press immediately began to write that such a thing could only happen in France—that is, some symbolic way, every Frenchman was responsible for these deaths.

The accounts of this fire from the half dozen survivors are sheer horror. The dancers had no more chance of escaping from an interior that literally melted around them than horses would have of getting out of a burning barn. If some of them might have made it anyway, they were trapped, behind emergency exits that were locked to keep out firebreakers.

The Fatal Flaw

It is the symbol of the locked exits that has shocked the country. For the commentators it is the fatal flaw that not only brought the inevitable to the dance hall, but that will be responsible for the entire French tragedy if ever such a work is written.

President Georges Pompidou himself could not escape the theme in his message to the relatives of the dead. Such disasters could be avoided, he wrote, only if each Frenchman learned the "strict respect at every moment of his duty."

It is the fundamental theme in this wave of self-accusals. It is pointed out that every rule in the book seems to have been broken—from exits that were locked to "fireproof" materials that melted, to building plans that weren't followed and inspections that were never made.

But how can any Frenchman

protest, Le Figaro asked, when it is accepted that contempt for law and respect for those who break it and get away with it are two national characteristics? "Fraud," the newspaper wrote, "most often evokes but a smile. It is indeed a clever fellow who can sneak into a dance hall through an emergency exit as should the manager be any clever? He will lock the doors. Fires, like accidents, happen elsewhere."

Here is also the notion that law is for others. A recent survey showed that the single reason the laws would result if no one broke them was that the individual who breaks the law, like the little boy in Saroyan's story who picks a leaf off a tree, can always justify act by saying that most people don't. The tree will not die.

Irony in the Blame

France-Soir was equally accusing and added a touch of irony to its comment. The disaster, wrote Serge Maffier, was simply due to the two card French "virtues"—contempt for the law and gate-crashing.

The radio station Europe No. 1 could not resist the irony in blame now falling on the authorities. It is these same, authorities, said a commentator, in this same Grenoble area, have been insulted and harassed with one tax official kidnapping and several tax offices ransacked. Can an official do his job if he is harassed by the tax authorities? Paris police chief, said a British police, he said, a rape and American police failed a French police complaint.

A first step toward collective responsibility is "admission" of a guilty and the message is that every Frenchman should feel guilty. That they should, in fact, however, that contempt for the law is a particular French virtue seems to be stretching things. Could law and order become every politician's favorite theme if that were the case?

Letters

Shaw's New Novel

For the great majority of Americans living in Europe, the Herald Tribune is the first and often the only authority to which we look for news in certain fields in the United States. Modern literature, for example, a field in which I should say a swamp, in which I am immersed up to my neck.

From the review of my new novel, "Rich Man, Poor Man," which appeared in your pages (Oct. 10-11) under the signature of Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, your readers must have gotten the impression that no reputable book seller would give the book a shelf room and no decent citizen would read it. While I am the author of the last man in the world to advocate the eradication of malice in criticism, I do believe that in the interests of balanced journalism, considering your unique position in relation to the overseas American population, you might profitably do with books what you already do with respect to the movies and the theater—that is, print excerpts from other judgments in other publications.

In the case of my novel, your readers then might be surprised to read that John Barkham, in the Saturday Review, wrote: "A good story is one that leaves you hoping it will never end and it does, you put it down with a feeling of regret because of your interest in the characters and the situations they confront. . . . We have such a story in 'Rich Man, Poor Man' . . . a novel which in scale, popular appeal and contemporary relevance reminds me of Irwin Shaw's 'Milk and Honey.' In Publishers Weekly, Barbara Bannion writes of the novel's irresistible story-telling pull. Harold Clurman, one of the most eminent of American critics, goes so far as to write, 'Irwin Shaw's Rich Man, Poor Man reveals his splendid powers of invention in all their healthy and exciting abundance.' In the States, where readers are exposed to a variety of opinions, these appreciations, among others, have helped put 'Rich Man, Poor Man' on the best-seller lists.

PARIS.

The Radical Left

As one who has taught 15 years in American universities should like to express my attention of the attitudes expressed by Sidney Hook ('Milk and Honey' in Campus Weekly, Oct. 26-27). I chose to read your review for several reasons. The first was the title of the article, 'The Radical Left.' Hook's is at all points trenchant, was especially impressed by his characterization of radical as being essentially cynical corrupt. Only if student and faculty alike are to be taken seriously, our universities stand a chance of survival.

MILTON J. COOKE, Kania, Crete.

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Italy (air)	12.00	21.00	Thailand (air)	18.00	30.00
Japan (air)	12.00	21.00	Turkey (air)	18.00	30.00
Korea (air)	12.00	21.00	U.S.A. (air)	18.00	30.00
Lebanon (air)	12.00	21.00	Other (air)	18.00	30.00
Lithuania (air)	12.00	21.00			

Industrial City, With Minimal Pollution, to Rise by Seine Near Rouen

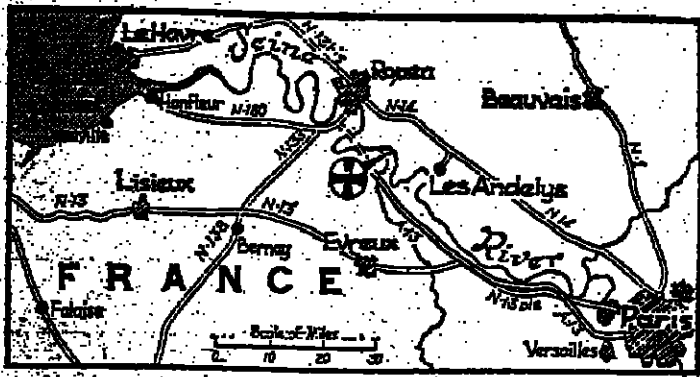
Walter Sullivan
18, Nov. 5 (AP).—
is preparing to build a
signed from underground
e as free from pollution
se as modern technology
mit.
site, now completely ru-
in a bend of the Seine
Rouen and the great
uilt at Les Andelys in
Richard the Lion Heart-

the projected city,
as Vaudreuil, depends
re-scale government fi-
the prospects for its
ion are considered sur-
good for the United
to have assigned Paul
ce, specialist in urban
g, to the embassy here
ernore, in July Richard
Dusen, American under-
y of housing and ur-
velopment, led a dele-
of specialists from the
federal agencies con-
with housing, urban

development, pollution and
transport to look over the Vau-
dreuil project. According to
their draft report, they were
deeply impressed and felt that
much was to be gained by con-
tributing American knowledge
and techniques to the project
and profiting, in turn, from the
French experience.

Last February, developers of
a new community in the Min-
neapolis-St. Paul area of Min-
nesota, to be called Jonathan
obtained from the Department
of Housing and Urban Develop-
ment an agreement to guar-
antee up to \$21 million in loans.
The French project is forcing
its planners to take a hard look
at questions that rarely, if ever,
have confronted city planners
because the questions have been
resolved, often unfavorably, by
unplanned evolution of the
community.

For example, since the city
is to have heavy industry, it
must be decided whether to



Cross indicates site of the projected city of Vaudreuil.

concentrate it in one section
or scatter it.

A Central Problem

The disadvantage of scatter-
ing industry would be the
complication of transport of
workers to and from their jobs.
A centralized industrial com-
plex could be the focus of a

public transport network, but
it also risks excessive con-
centration of industrial air pol-
lution in one part of town.

Dispersion of industry, on the
other hand, might increase the
use of private automobiles and
thus add to general air pollu-
tion.

Similar problems affect the
design of residential areas. If
electric bus lines are to be
used, the homes should logi-
cally be close to the spokes of
such a system. If, as the French
hope, electric automobiles be-
come available, a more scat-
tered distribution will be pos-
sible.

Since the Seine as it flows
past the site is already badly
polluted, no further pollution
can be allowed. A major ob-
jective of the project is to see
if such heavy polluters as paper
mills can be designed to be
essentially nonpolluting.

In this sense Vaudreuil is a
demonstration project. The site
is now pocked with water-filled
pits from which sand and
gravel are extracted and shipped
by barge to Parisian concrete
plants. The plan is to use these
barges to haul back demolition
rubble and other clean fill to
build up a platform for the city.

Within this platform there
are to be underground arteries
for the passage of nonpolluting
transports, thus minimizing
noise. Sand and gravel are to
be mined on both sides of the
site so that it will be flanked
by lakes for recreation.

It is the modern expansion
and congestion of Rouen that
has made the building of a
completely new city nearby
seem economically sound. A
superhighway linking Paris and
Le Havre is being built past the
site, and a main railroad line
also passes by.

Noise Control

The plans call for the build-
ing of curved shields alongside
the railroad tracks to confine
the roar of trains passing at
120 miles an hour.

As a first step toward as-
certaining the effect of the new
city on the environment, de-
tailed inventories are being
made of plant and animal life

in the surrounding fields and
forests. The microclimate is also
being studied to assess, for ex-
ample, the effect on smoke dis-
persion of the bluffs that line
the opposite side of the Seine.

To explore the smoke-dis-
persion problem a model of the
city and surrounding terrain is
to be built. The model is im-
mersed in water and dyes are
then injected to test the move-
ments of air pollutants.

The model must be placed
upside down, with the water
below, for the dye to drift in
realistic fashion.

Another concern of the plan-
ners is to avoid what they call
social pollution, the stresses im-
posed by crowding.

Work on the project began
in 1967 and while there are
half a dozen new towns in
France, this, according to the
French, will be the first in the
world designed from scratch as
a full-scale industrial city.

U.S. Philosopher Sues Fordham on Denial of Chair

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP).—Paul
Weiss, a leading U.S. philosophy
scholar, had filed a \$1 million
suit accusing Fordham University
of denying him a chair of phi-
losophy because of his age—69.

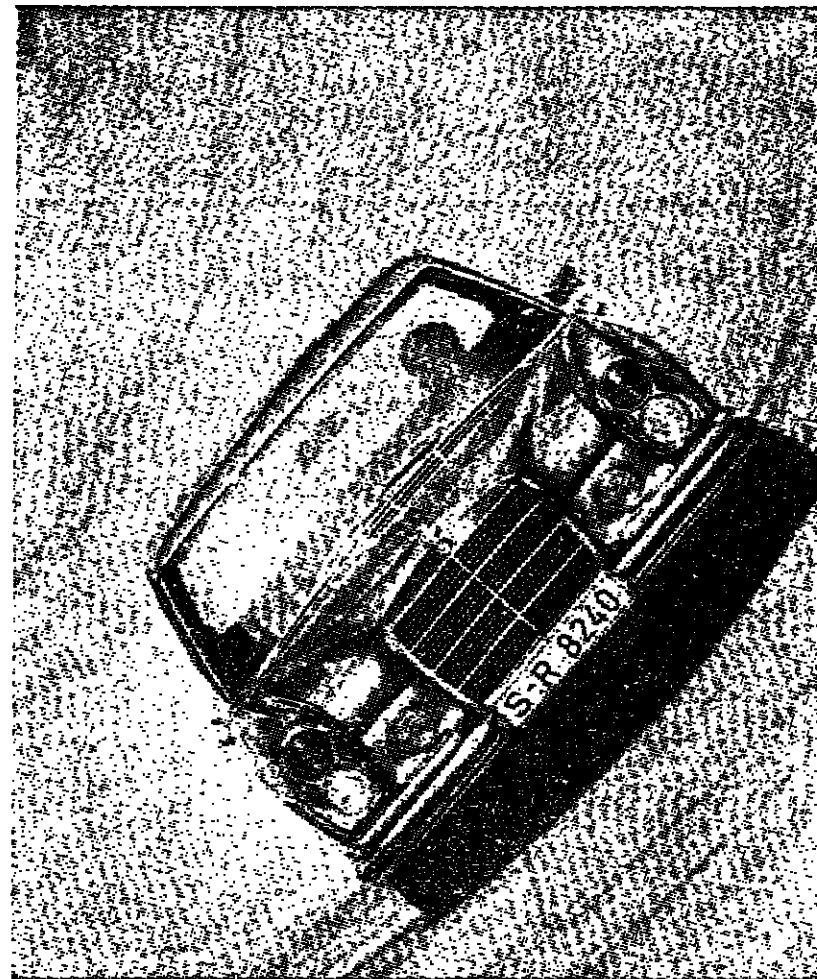
He charged in U.S. District
Court that Fordham offered him
last September the \$100,000-a-year
Albert Schweitzer chair—one of
several state-financed professor-
ships at various universities in
New York.

The appointment, which would
have been effective next year, was
withdrawn after New York educa-
tion officials allegedly advised
Fordham that money for the chair
would not be granted if a man
of Mr. Weiss's age were to oc-
cupy it.

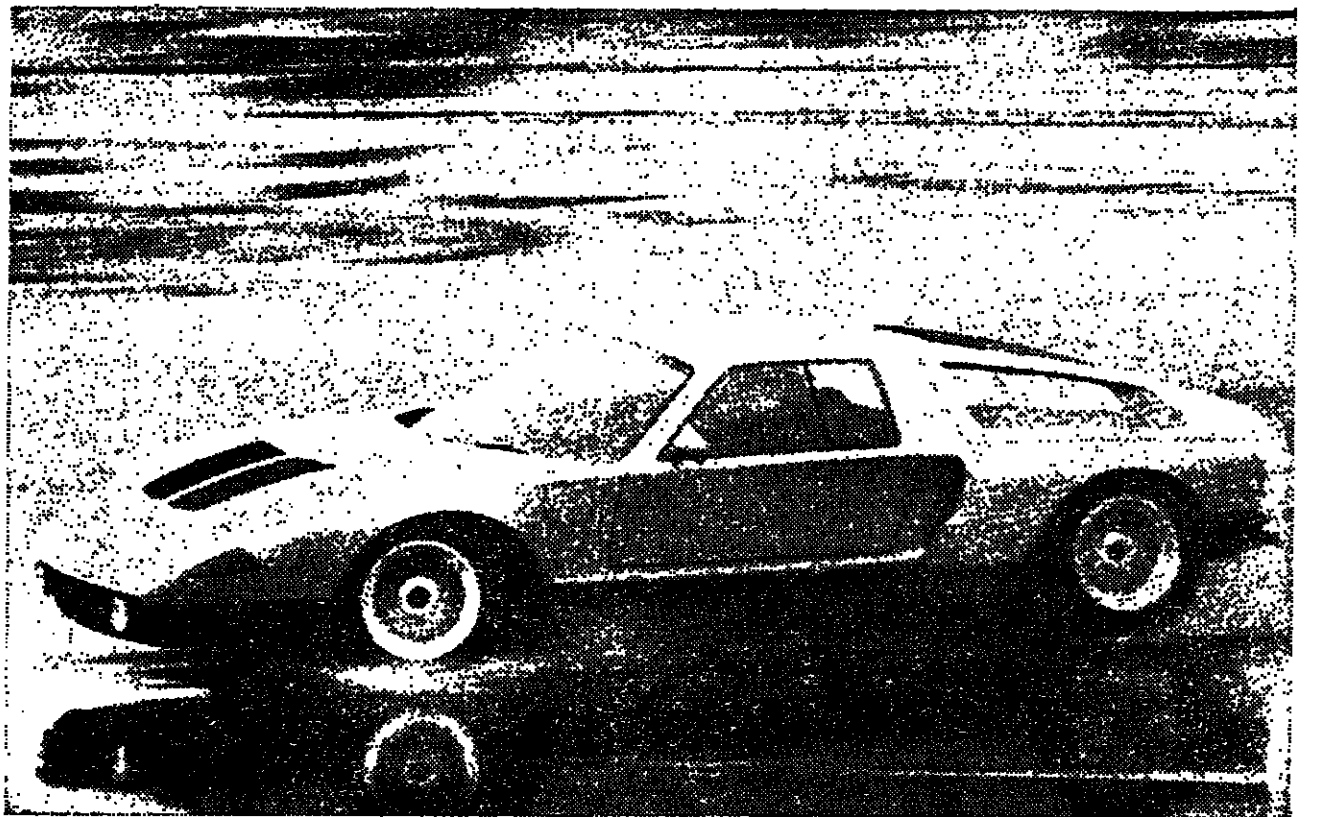
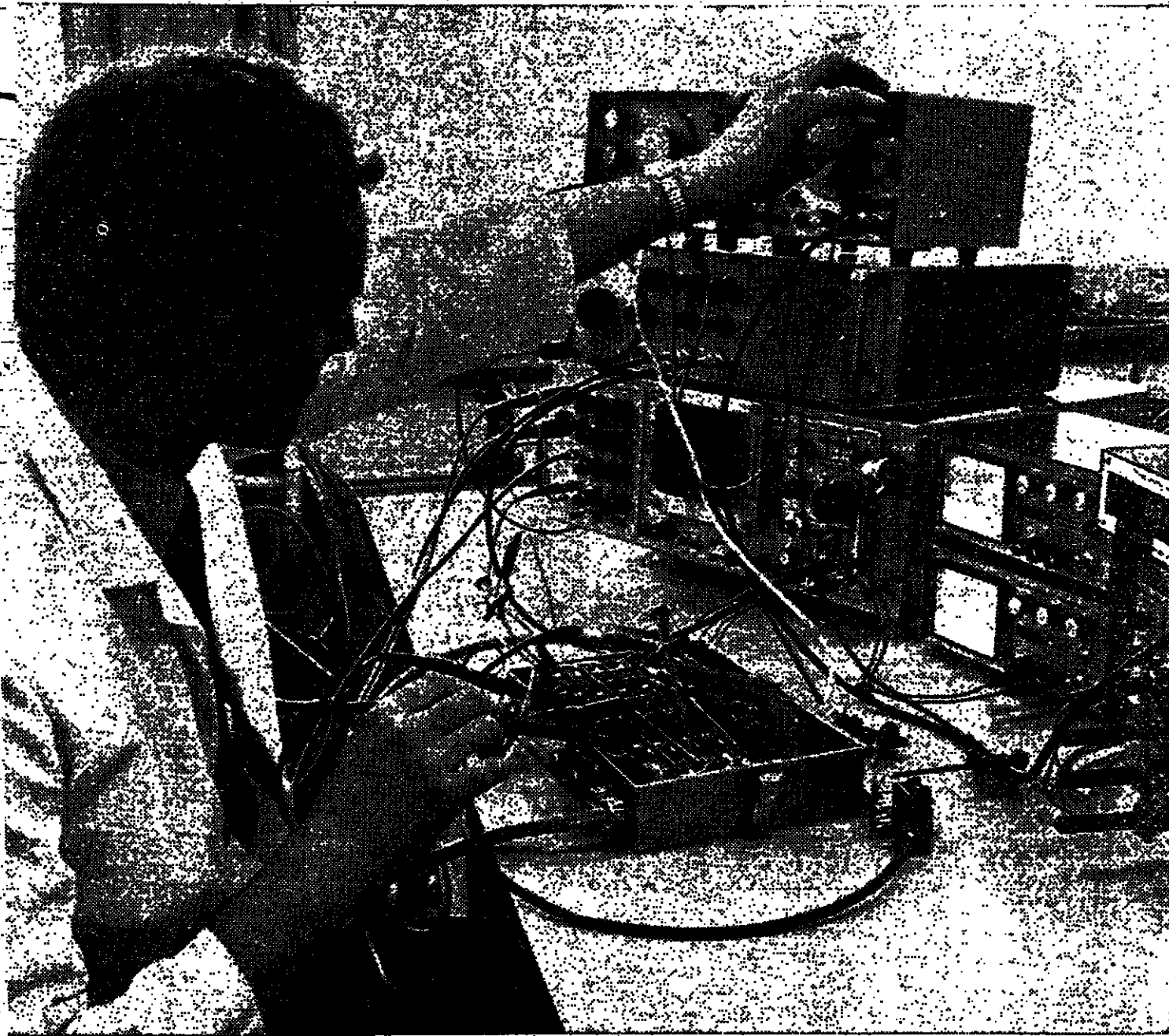
The suit was filed a week ago.
Mr. Weiss now is a professor of
philosophy at Catholic University
of America in Washington.

uter for better braking. Computers will play
tant roles in cars of the future. One possi-
an electronically controlled system to regulate
g power. By precisely applying brake pres-
such a system could eliminate locking-up of
s even in panic stops. Photo shows technician
ig with small computers — the "nerve"
of such a system. Computers like this may
day be standard equipment in all automobiles.

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— until the moment when everything
depends on the brakes.



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Just as it does today.

Mercedes-Benz



DANCE

Béjart Exits With 'Firebird' As Paris Festival Opens

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Some old wine in new bottles—not necessarily in a pejorative sense—has been served to the Paris dance audience in the last few days in the final program by Maurice Béjart and the Paris Opéra troupe and with the opening of the Eighth Paris International Dance Festival.

It was not just the dance public, but Béjart's special and youthful following that packed the Palais des Sports on Saturday for an all-Stravinsky program that included as its centerpiece the first performance of the choreographer's version of "The Firebird," which his own Ballet of the 20th Century will take into its repertoire later this month. Many in the audience are too young to personally recall that it was Béjart's version of "The Rite of Spring" that made his name ten years ago, let alone that "The Firebird" was created at the Opéra itself in Fokine's choreography 60 years ago.

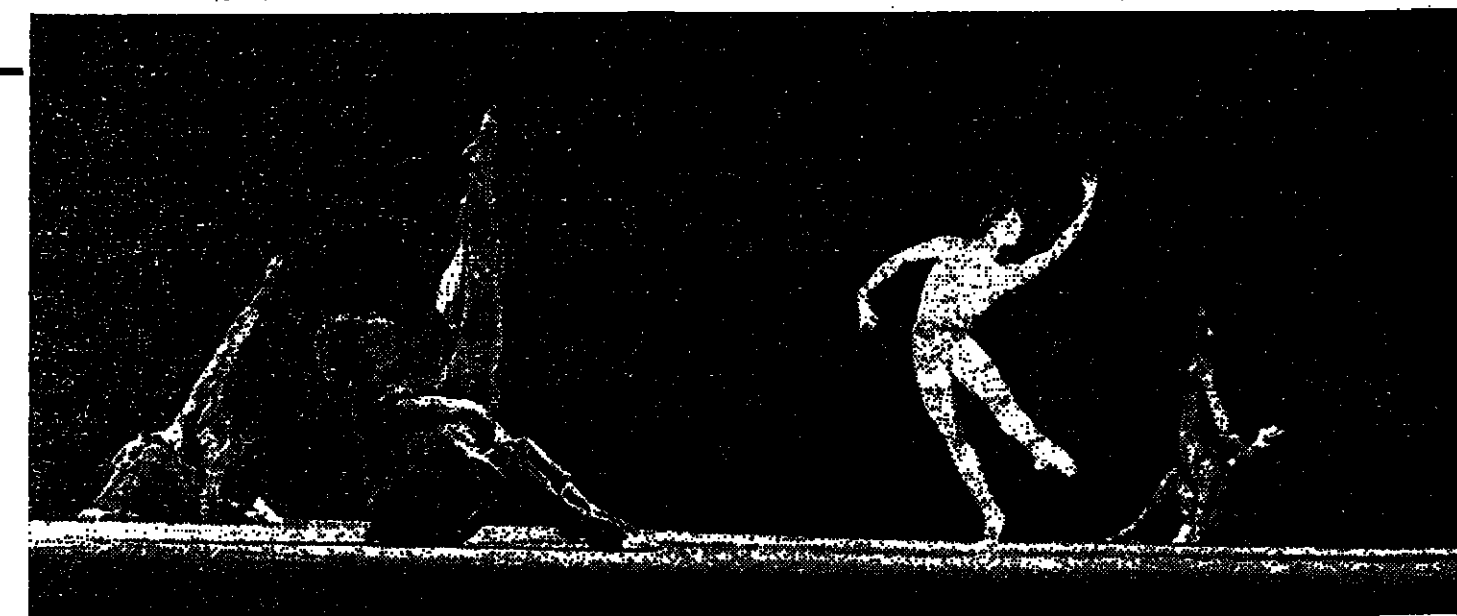
As might have been expected—indeed, as was announced in advance—tradition, Russian fairy tale, Fokine, the female dancer of the title part, and

even the original Stravinsky score went out the window. In its place—and citing Stravinsky as an authority—was the briefer orchestral suite and a scenario paying ostensible homage to the composer as the Russian revolutionary of music.

Partisans

The dancing is full of youthful spirit and revolutionary vitality. Nine youths—three girls and six boys, called "partisans" in the program—are confronted by an unseen threat, at which one of their number is stripped of his blue jeans and thus revealed as their "Firebird," who is destroyed in the struggle that follows but replaced by the "Phoenix." Certain similarities to Soviet patriotic ballets are evident, but the atmosphere is vague enough to suggest the here and now—the passing of the revolutionary flame. In any case, there is nothing to suggest that Béjart's theatrical sense or knowledge of his audience is weakening.

The idea of revolutionary continuity is stressed by the fact that Michael Denard, who revealed himself in the title role as the rising young male star



A scene from Maurice Béjart's production of Stravinsky's "The Firebird."

of the Opéra ballet and Jean-Pierre Franchetti, who danced the Phoenix, exchange roles in subsequent performances.

But preceded by the emotional directness and simplicity of "Les Noces" and followed by the elemental impact of "The Rite of Spring," this "Firebird" seemed to have a calculated timelessness. Some of this may be due to the use of canned music for "Firebird" in place of the live music for the other two, but the suspicion persists that Béjart has not matched his earlier incarnations of Stravinsky's world.

The Paris Dance Festival opened Tuesday at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with the curiously named Tchaikovsky Memorial Tokyo Ballet Company. The name is accurate enough, however, for the company is the issue of a Russian-oriented dancing school founded only a decade ago. Given the youth of the troupe, it has a remarkably high technical level, with a corporate personality that combines native delicacy and refinement with occasional flashes of the flamboyance

normally associated with the Bolshoi.

The program began with a "Les Sylphides" that was appealing and neat, and then began to slide slowly downhill. "Mandala," with an unmemorably "modern" score by Toshiko Fujiki and platonically erotic choreography by Michel Descombes, found the company out of its element. A grand pas de trois in the 19th-century Russian manner, "L'Océan et les Perles" with Riccardo Drigo's music, had the virtue of displaying the striking abilities of the troupe's artistic director and

male star, Hidetaru Kitahara. The disappointing finale was excerpts from "Marino," based on a Japanese folk legend, but little else Japanese. The all-too-visible model was the full-length Soviet ballet, complete with Khachaturian-like score by Kan Ishii and choreography signed by Messerer and Varlamov that rarely rose above the same level of banality. It would be nice to think that this appealing company will eventually develop a repertory drawing more on its own native origins and less on foreign models, however admirable.

Music in Rome

Rendering the Subtleties Of Henry James in Opera

By William Weaver

ROME, Nov. 5.—Rome has no Piccola Scala, no Sadler's Wells Volksoper, and its vast Teatro dell'Opera is totally unsuited to small, intimate works. In recent years, however, the Accademia Filarmónica Romana—an extremely lively, long-established, cert series—has been filling the gap by importing and, on occasion, even sponsoring productions of operas that would not war the larger theater. In the past, the Filarmónica has produced works of Monteverdi, of the 18th-century Portuguese Francisco de Almeida, and it brought to Rome the German premiere production of Wagner's "Elektra" for Young Lovers, with Fischer-Dieskau.

The Filarmónica's 1970-71 season began with a staged performance of Verdi's sacred oratorio "Juditha Triumphans," continued with Benjamin Britten's "The Turn of the Screw" given in Italian, in a production borrowed from Milan's La Scala, where it was seen a season ago with some of the singers that sang it again in Rome.

Britten has gone on record in favor of opera in translation, especially his own operas; but there are translations and translations, and a text as deft and subtle as this James adaptation creates endless problems, many of which Roberto Sanesi's failed to solve. One crucial example: at the end of the first Miles, the little boy, tugging his governess, says, "I am I am bad, aren't I?" The curtain comes down on this ambiguous "chance" scene. In Italian, this became "Sono cattivo, sono cattivo." The question-mark was lost, and the apologetic "me" of Miles made a feeble curtain-line.

The ambiguities of Henry James to use Edmund Wedderburn, are inevitably less ambiguous in the libretto, since ghosts have to be seen, have to sing, and therefore become. Virgilio Puccheri's staging, in this Piccola Scala-Filarmónica production last week, made the ambiguities less ambiguous. It was clear that the ghosts were real, that they turned children bad, that the governess was a poor, sweet young woman at her wits' end. Still, the opera was effective, chilling, disturbing. Even when the text—and some of the staging—was at its Italian, one felt the mysterious, evil, dank atmosphere of the haunted mansion, for which Puccheri used a series of white projections, enabling the opera to move rapidly scene to scene. The characters also were made to move more meaningfully. It was a commendable production.

Puccheri was fortunate in his cast. Though her cannot was not always clear, Romana Righetti made an appealing governess; and her progressive development from naïve, de enthusiasm to frustrated horror was subtly, convincingly portrayed. The role is long and demanding; the singer is almost constant onstage and, in each scene, faced with some new situation, new interpretative problem. Romana Righetti obviously understands each of these shifting scenes, and her interpretation grew from them. Herbert Ross, who directed the production, was skilfully highlighting the children's scenes. Vladimir Bragantini, Stefano, and I Gambardini (Flora). The boy's voice was weak, but he looked part-a childish charmer—and acted well. Erika Gambardini, outstanding, a really appalling girl, nasty and hypocritical, her voice should fall to develop into a mature instrument, could nevertheless have a future as an actress. Stefano, Ms was a rich-voiced Mrs. Grose, and Nello Pragnani a more adequate Mrs. Jessel. Ettore Gracis conducted expertly the Orchestra Camerata Strumentale Romana, a pick-up organization, good local first-class men.

"The Turn of the Screw" had its world premiere in 1911 at the Venice Festival of Contemporary Music in 1954—and good to have the opera back again, even in a faulty translation. It is a work of international stature, and the Italian repertory is richer for it.

Movies in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—This is how critics rate the new films:

"The Owl and the Pussycat," based on a 1904 Broadway play by E. J. M. L. is directed by Herbert Ross and stars Barbra Streisand. "The casting of Miss Streisand in straight comedy," says Vincent Canby of The New York Times, "must rank close to Charles A. Stephens' 1920 attempt to ride over Niagara Falls in a barrel, which turned out to be false." She survives "largely on goodwill."

"The Piazza Triangle," starring Marcello Mastroianni and Monica Vitti, was well received by city critics. The Daily News gave the tragedy just short of its maximum rating. The Times said the picture, in recent Italian tradition of taking a sardonic view of love and jealousy, "succeeds only sporadically in being really funny about either. In any event," wrote A.H. Weller, "there are enough chuckles and a few outlaws to dispel distractions."

"The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes," based on an original screenplay by Billy Wilder (Stunt) and "Kiss Me, Stupid," and his collaborator I.A.L. Diamond. It takes up a question that Canby says, "only Billy Wilder would have the nerve" to raise (Were E and R. Watson lovers "comic, charming, psychoanalysis of the man, Canby, "that is gentle to become the Thelma holiday attraction of the City? Music Hall? Robert takes the part of the Colin Blakey plays Dr. W.

"WUSA," with a distinguished cast (Paul Newman, Laurence Harvey) directed Stuart Rosenberg, is "a bad movie," Roger Greenwald reports in The Times, "at least its ambitions." It mes hold a mirror up to America, "to show the behind the innocence, the implicit in the call to order," said Greenspan.

"Song of Norway," a fi crette based on the K music of Edvard Grieg, ascribed as "foolish" and big sour note" by critics. Canby of Times said the film has "conceived as a kind of postcard" and "a visual the Norwegian soul as by the Norwegian hour." The Daily News. The cast, directed by Stone, includes Tora Fstad as Grieg, Frank E and Florence Henderson.

From symbolism to surrealism

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PARIS MOVIES

From Hollywood: 'A Clear Day'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 5.—"On a Clear Day You Can See Forever" (at the Paramount-Elysées) and the English, though in France it bears the title "Melinda," is the Alan Jay Lerner-Burton Lane Broadway musical of recent vintage, accorded the full Hollywood treatment. But the treatment is of dubious aid, for it fails to rid the musical of its original disorders: a fidgety, roccoco libretto and an indifferent score.

Instead of remedying the basic ailments, the screen version seeks to camouflage them with an expensive display of "production values" and star casting. The film has cost several million dollars and it looks every cent of its huge investment. Often it enlightens the eye, especially in the Regency sequences that Cecil Beaton has designed with his customary flair for atmospheric decor and costuming. They are so pleasing to behold that one wonders why Beaton's charming comedy of the period, "The Gainsborough Girls," was not selected for filming in place of the present sentimental hodge-podge.

Barbra Streisand and Yves Montand sing the songs, such as they are, with the required vim. Miss Streisand has a double assignment, playing a nasal Greenwich Village gamine who, in an earlier incarnation, was a Regency adventuress, rising from a Brighton seclusion to

itled marriages and a subsequent trial for treason. There is amusing incongruity in the Strindberg vocal manipulation of the two parts as she drops her Parisian Erice swing to boom forth in the husky tones of a British tragedy queen. She is here, as always, a diverting comedienne.

Yves Montand is the Manhattan university psychoanalyst who, while trying to rid the heroine of her chain-smoking habit, detects her dual nature and begins to believe in re-incarnation. He is a happy foil and the two entertain sufficiently well almost to excuse the encumbering scenario, seemingly inspired by the rejuvenation fiddle-faddle of "Black Oxen" and the time theory of such stock favorites of a more innocent era as "The Road to Yesterday" and "Eyes of Youth." Vincent Minnelli, a movie musical efficiency expert, directs with a sure touch, nudging both screenplay and spectator from threatening slumber. On a cloudy day and in less skillful hands this film, one fears, might go on forever.

In "Les Novices" (at the Balzac, the Triomphe, the Max Linder, the Miramar and the Paramount-Montmartre), Brigitte Bardot coyly impersonates a refugee from a convent in Brittany who comes to Paris. There, befriending a street-walker (Aimée Girardot), she attempts in vain to master the

latter's trade. After a series of singularly mirthless adventures, the twain, escaping the police in a stolen ambulance, get themselves to the munnery—and not a moment too soon. The cheapness of this farce may be easily imagined and from its crude materials neither the author nor the director have been able to extract any relieving humor, relying on a few regulation slapstick chases and a few stale smoldering jokes to keep it ticking. A friendly, frisky dog has been included to lend it—if the Goldwynism be permitted—a human touch. It is vulgar without being funny. It isn't even disgusting. Its attractive stars deserve better than this.

"La Liberté en Croupe" (at the France-Elysées) provides a fairly interesting discussion about the generation gap. A bourgeois youth determined to overthrow all conventions, preaches free love to his parents. Heeding his advice, they divorce and make new lives for themselves from which their hot-headed offspring finds himself unhappily excluded. Despite his bold talk, it would seem, he has no constructive plans for his own future. Where does he go from there? Edouard Molinaro has directed this topical play thoughtfully and subtly, if too slowly. There is an amusing characterization by Michel Serrault as the liberated father whose revolutionary son resembles a boyish

devilish. The scenario and its development would benefit by a strong sharpening of dramatic points, for the vagueness that constantly troubles the action tends to impose a monotonous tone. But though lacking in theatrical urgency, the film has striking qualities. It is generally well acted and it poses intelligent ideas, drawing a convincing picture of the conflict of generations.

Barbra Streisand plays dual role in Hollywood version of "On a Clear Day You Can See Forever."



Harold Lloyd attempting to be devilish. The scenario and its development would benefit by a strong sharpening of dramatic points, for the vagueness that constantly troubles the action tends to impose a monotonous tone. But though lacking in theatrical urgency, the film has striking qualities. It is generally well acted and it poses intelligent ideas, drawing a convincing picture of the conflict of generations.

Record Year Seen in Quantity Of Champagne

PARIS, Nov. 5 (UPI).—The 1970 champagne harvest will not only produce an extraordinarily good vintage wine but also break records of quantity, the Professional Champagne Growers Association said today.

The announcement said a sunny autumn had transformed the harvest of the champagne wine district into a record-breaking one with 130,000,000 liters of wine.

"The quality is extremely good too, although just not as good as the miracle year 1959," a spokesman for the association said. "Still it will enable us to make a first-class vintage year."

Last year the harvest was only 70,000,000 liters. The production of champagne in 1969 was of 94,000,000 bottles of which 27,000,000 were exported. The best foreign clients remained Britain, closely followed by the United States, with Italy running third.

Book Year Proposed

PARIS, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has proposed that 1971 should be proclaimed international book year. UNESCO said it intends the event to promote reading and the production and distribution of books and to encourage writers and translators.

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Royal Dutch/Shell Profit Dips; Bayer Net Drops

DON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Royal Dutch/Shell profit group reported today a 10 percent drop in net income for the third quarter of the year, from \$1.47 billion to \$1.33 billion, a 9.5 percent drop for the first nine months of 1970.

Net income, however, was up 9.7 percent in the quarter, to \$1.47 billion, from \$1.33 billion. In the quarter, revenue rose 9.3 percent to \$24.74 billion from \$22.64 billion. The company said that oil and natural gas sales up throughout the nine-month period—except in the United States, where oil product sales were off but prices were up—using the earnings decline, but cited higher costs, particularly for tanker chartering and oil in Shell oil earnings.

United States, for which reasons were blamed, and a plus side, the firm noted that crude oil production that fell off production was up 7 percent in volume of oil processed 8.5 percent.

Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, West Germany, announced a 17 percent drop in the first nine months of the year.

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U.S. Copper Majors Sued On Favoritism

2d Anti-Trust Action
Claiming Supply Curbs

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (NYT).—A second independent maker of copper products has quietly filed an anti-trust suit against the leading U.S. producers of primary copper.

Alvin Stolinsky, president and chief executive officer of Reading Industries, a fabricator of brass and copper tubing in Port Jervis, N.Y., confirmed reports yesterday that his concern had filed the action Oct. 30 in Philadelphia, Pa.

The complaint is similar to an action filed last June 10 in the same court and by the same law firm on behalf of Triangle Industries, a much larger independent fabricator based in Newark, N.J.

In both cases, the general thrust is that the practices of the major producers in pricing and allocating supplies of newly-mined copper give an unfair competitive advantage to the captive fabricating subsidiaries of these major mining concerns.

No Fanfare

When Mr. Stolinsky was asked why Reading—unlike Triangle—had made no public announcement of its suit, he replied: "It's just that we want action, not a fanfare."

Mr. Stolinsky said Reading had been able to purchase practically no supplies of primary copper and had been filling its needs in the scrap market. He said he hoped that "the ultimate result" of the suit would be allocations to the company of some newly-mined metal.

Election Aftermath: Policy Unaltered

By Eoin Belton

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The outcome of the congressional elections will not influence the Nixon administration to modify its economic "game plan," Paul W. McCracken, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said today.

The aim is to reduce unemployment to 3.5 percent by mid-1972 while containing government spending within the revenues that would be generated if the economy were working at full capacity.

In an interview, Mr. McCracken said these goals could easily be reconciled with the projected budget expenditure ceiling of \$225 billion for fiscal year 1972.

Asked if the mid-1972 "full" or 98 percent, employment objective might not clash with efforts to stabilize prices, the top Nixon economist said: "I don't see this as any kind of mortal conflict."

In this context, he disputed the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank estimates that this goal would imply a 10 to 11 percent annual rate of growth in the money supply over the next 20 months.

"I would say 8 percent would be nearer the mark," Mr. McCracken said.

Anti-Inflation Factors

Mr. McCracken listed three factors weighing against a new bout of inflation as the economy starts to expand:

Continental in Counter-Bid To Take Over Western Air

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (AP).—Continental Airlines has made a counter offer to Western Air Lines, hoping to break up Western's merger agreement with American Airlines, a Continental spokesman said today.

He was confirming a Los Angeles Times report that the offer was made in a telegram sent last Friday by Robert F. Six, Continental president, to Kirk Kerkorian, chairman and major stockholder of Western. He said no response to the offer had been received.

Only hours before the Continental offer was made, New York-based American and Los Angeles-based Western disclosed they were holding merger discussions. Spokesmen for Mr. Kerkorian and for Western declined comment.

except to confirm that Mr. Six's telegram was received.

Continental offered to exchange two of its shares plus a five-year warrant to purchase an additional Continental share at \$12.50 for each Western share, the Times said. The newspaper said it had obtained a copy of the telegram.

The Continental spokesman said that the Continental offer is worth roughly \$26 per Western share against something over \$20 in the American offer.

The telegram from Mr. Six indicated talks have been held between the two Los Angeles carriers, the Times said—first on Oct. 14, then at a "joint study" at which officials of both lines weighed effects of a possible merger between them.

The study determined, the telegram said, that a Continental-Western merger is the most advantageous one available to either of us both in terms of the operational and financial benefits to our two companies and in terms of the extensive public benefits which the merged carrier would provide.

"Moreover," Mr. Six continued, "such a merger between two of the industry's smallest trunk carriers would not raise serious questions of public policy inherent in an acquisition of Western by American, one of the Big Three."

Big Board Prices Ease As Turnover Lightens

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (NYT).—There was more talk—mostly of the hopeful variety—than action on the New York Stock Exchange today. While market indicators showed a mixed pattern of small changes, declines outnumbered advances by 683 to 540.

Volume dipped to 10.8 million shares from the previous session's 12.18 million shares, and the euphoria of Tuesday's Election Day rally seemed to have all but spent itself.

The canyons of Wall Street continued to resound with conjecture about a possible end to the 52-day-old strike at General Motors.

GM—offering market observers a paradox of sorts—continued to be one of the strongest blue-chip issues. Trading ex-dividend, the stock rose 7.8 to 73.

Index Mix

The NYSE index eased 0.06 to 45.88. The Dow, holding to narrow changes, finished at 771.56 with a token gain of 0.75. It also remained within the relatively tight trading range traced out since the fourth week of August.

There was talk of a possible cut in the prime lending rate by commercial banks, in view of the slowdown in the domestic economy that has accompanied the GM strike.

Short-term interest rates, meanwhile, have come down sharply in recent weeks.



CEA's Paul W. McCracken says employment goal remains despite St. Louis Fed's criticism.

low a coincident upswing in consumer spending, a spurt of inventory hedging to anticipate a possible steel strike and a compensatory burst of activity in General Motors and related industries after settlement of the automobile strike.

Precipitous action by the Federal Reserve authorities to counteract such a momentum through tighter money could arrest the recovery program, he said.

This would have particularly dangerous implications since the effect of firmer monetary policies in the first half of next year would strike the economy in the second half, when a natural downward reaction to a developing boom would be setting in, he added.

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Union Carbide Study Could Lead to Exit From Oil, Gas

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (NYT).—Union Carbide Corp. is to decide in the near future whether to stay in the oil and gas business.

A spokesman, confirming that the company, a major force in the U.S. chemical industry, last August retained Dallas petroleum engineers Degor & MacNaughton to determine the value of Union Carbide's domestic and international petroleum assets, said the study is expected by the middle of December.

The spokesman said that, like other chemical companies, Union Carbide continually examined major segments of its business in an effort to ensure profitability and growth.

The company's thorough review, the spokesman said, was aimed at deciding whether Union Carbide will expand or reduce its petroleum and gas business, or divest itself of it completely or in part.

The possibility has also been raised that Union Carbide might look for partners in its oil or gas ventures.

The company's petroleum exploration and production is in the hands of a subsidiary, Union Carbide Petroleum. According to L. C. Ritz Jr., president, production currently is about 9,000 barrels of oil a day and 45 million cubic feet of gas a day.

The oil comes from offshore properties in the Texas and Louisiana Gulf Coast areas. The gas comes from these and other U.S. areas. The company also has oil interests in Alaska's North Slope area.

Overseas, Union Carbide's oil and gas interests are in Indonesia, Togo, Ghana, Liberia and the Gulf of Oman.

Merrill Lynch Signs Accords In Goodbody Link

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith signed a series of agreements today under which the nation's largest brokerage house will take over No. 5, Goodbody & Co.

The two firms thus met the New York Stock Exchange deadline for Goodbody to come up with enough funds—an initial \$15 million infusion from Merrill Lynch—so that it would comply with NYSE capital requirements.

The NYSE-encouraged merger is the largest in Wall Street history.

ICC Grants Hike In Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP).—Contending that U.S. railroads are faced "with economic strangulation," the Interstate Commerce Commission today paved the way for freight rate increases of 8 percent in the East and West and 6 percent in the South.

It also gave the railroads a 1 percent increase in freight rates that was withheld in a rate decision last March.

The ICC rejected the railroads' request for a rate hike of 15 percent in the East and West, but said the 8 and 6 percent hikes could go into effect 15 days after the railroads make a formal request, expected within days.

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U.K. Trade Group Official Reports

Economic, Trade Gains Seen for Peking

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Nov. 5 (NYT).—After 14 days of observing conditions and discussing trade in Peking and Canton, John Keswick, president of the Sino-British Trade Council, portrayed Communist China as entering a new phase of stability, economic growth and increased trade with the outside world.

"The country is clearly united behind Chairman Mao Tse-tung," Mr. Keswick said, "and is now setting down to the big tasks of growing food and developing its industries."

Prospects for Chinese-British trade, he stated, are good, adding that "the doors are open for us to participate in an advancing prosperity."

Reporting good harvests this year and much new construction in Peking, he said, contrasted with the turbulence and economic slump that characterized Communist China during the height of the 1967-68 cultural Revolution.

Mr. Keswick is a key member of the old-line British trading firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., which has been prominent in business with China for a century and a half. He came from London, where he is head of the Trade Council and holds positions as a director of the Hong Kong-based firm and chairman of its British subsidiary, Matheson & Co.

Mr. Keswick is one of the few visitors to Communist China in recent years who has come out willing to talk freely, on the record. He gave his impressions at a news conference yesterday.

He said he was invited to Peking to talk about trade. After eight days there, he had four more in Canton observing its semi-annual trade fair.


Asked if the Chinese had indicated to him their present attitude toward the United States, he said their comment was that they had no hostility toward the American people, only the Nixon government and its policies, and were prepared to buy from the United States if it had something they wanted.

He said he did not think nations recognizing Communist China got any trade preferences from Peking. He cited Japanese leadership in the China trade despite the lack of diplomatic relations between Peking and Tokyo.


Mr. Keswick reported great Chinese interest in transport equipment, including commercial aircraft, and said they were envisaging expanded international air services. He referred to Chinese landing rights in Paris and Vienna and quoted "rumors" that the Chinese are buying Soviet Ilushin jets for long-range services.

2000

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South relied on a slender mathematical clue in playing the diagrammed deal. He opened the hand with one no-trump and eventually played in three no-trump.

The spade two was led, and the defense took four spade tricks. On the last spade East discarded the heart eight, so West shifted to the heart ten. The location of the king was clear, so the declarer put up dummy's ace and cashed his club tricks. Before the play of the last club the position was:

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 885	♥ A9752	♠ A64	♥ KJ86
♦ A72	♣ 54	♦ Q106	♣ 83

WEST		SOUTH (D)	
♠ KJ72	♥ Q103	♠ Q103	♥ Q4
♦ 834	♣ 10976	♦ K75	♣ AKJ2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

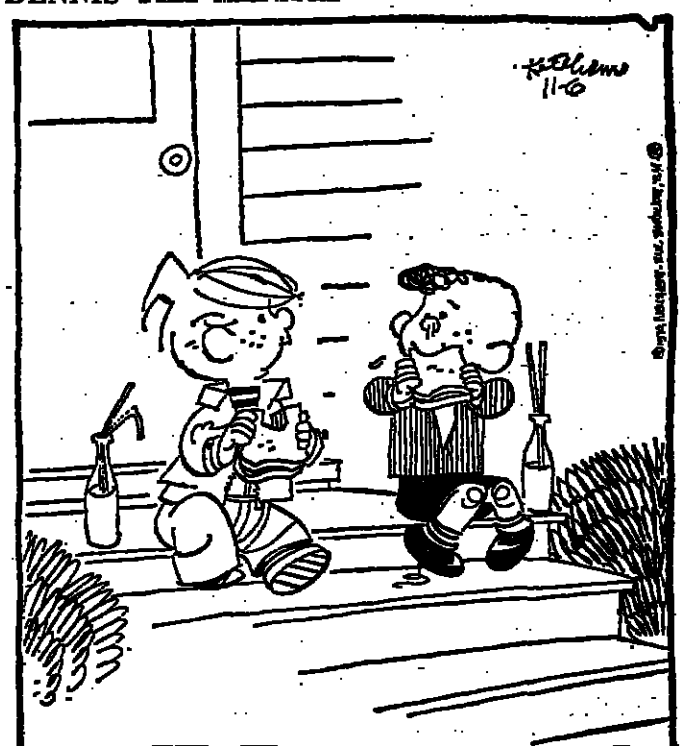
South	West	North	East
1NT	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♦	Pass	2♥	Pass
2NT	Pass	3NT	Pass

West led the spade two.

On the last club, West and North parted with hearts, and East gave up the diamond three without any revealing hesitation. The diamond king was cashed, and the seven was led toward dummy's ace-jack. When West followed with the eight the moment of truth arrived.

A guess at the 12th trick is a rare situation, and South had no reliable clue. The fall of the diamond ten under the king was a straw in the wind, but East might well have false-carded with ten-nine.

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Answer: What a homemade biscuit might give you - A LUMP IN THE THROAT

BOOKS

A GUEST OF HONOR

By Nadine Gordimer. Viking, 504 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

NADINE GORDIMER's last novel, "A Guest of Honor," was published four years ago, and we know now what she has been doing all this time. She has been writing this one. "A Guest of Honor" is a long, spacious, comprehensive work, with all the lineaments of a traditional story. It is leisurely in narrative, melodramatic in its ending, superbly successful in its evocation of landscape and background.

The novel lacks the restless energy and off-beat psychology of her previous work. In fact, there is something Olympian and magnificently confident in the way in which this South African writer goes about her work. Her calm certainty camouflages the ease with which she handles the many strands in her story.

"A Guest of Honor" is a perceptive and persuasive political novel that has the inevitability of history itself. It is political in that the major figures think and act in the light of their politics. It is free of the sentimental softness that made Robert Bolt's "A Man for All Seasons" and Jean Anouilh's "Becket" such conspicuous failures.

As in Malraux's "Man's Fate," and Koestler's "Darkness at Noon," the fascination of the book derives from the dialectical play of the ideas. Our sympathy for her people is directly proportional to the appeal of their arguments. There are no deliberate soundbites in it, only powerful truths testing to see whether their hour is come. Her themes are classic: the destruction of revolutionary ideals once the revolution has been effected; the dilemma of the out-maneuvered who see no course except to revolt against the revolution they helped bring about.

Evelyn James Bray, the center of events, has had a curious history. A British colonial administrator, Bray was nevertheless involved in the freedom movement of the blacks to such an extent that the white extent in the colony had him driven out. Now, at the hour of independence, he is invited back by the new president of the newly established republic.

The president, Adamson Mwele, is a flamboyant leader and a symbol of reawakened Africa. Bray notices that Edward Shinn, who had worked with Mwele in securing freedom for the colony, is missing. Shinn was both a finely drawn intellectual and a practical organizer. Independence, far from bringing these men together in triumph, has only widened the gap between them. Mwele lives in colonial splendor; Shinn retreats to the bush, to the same scrubby conditions he endured before.

These are the outward show of differences that are crucial and fundamental. Mwele wants progress for the country, not

India Awards Top Honor to Yehudi Menuhin

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5 (AP) — Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, has received India's greatest honor, the Padma Vibhushan, awarded yesterday from President V.V. Giri. The 54-year-old musician received the citation and award yesterday from President V.V. Giri. The award is made annually in memory of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The jury of eminent Indian scholars and musicians, including the great violinist, said: "He has aspired to use his interests and accomplishments in promoting human welfare and international understanding."

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS

- Roentgen discovery
- Colt Prefix
- Curves
- Collector's land
- Morals man
- Exchange fee
- Harass
- Thorny
- French season
- Life stories, for short
- Cheese bases
- Cans
- Measure: Abbr.
- Like some birds
- Proverb
- Hamlet's objective
- Subjective
- Greek letters
- School orgs.
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- Yankee Doodle
- Book one
- Anger
- Intrigue
- Oppressive

DOWN

- Breed of hog
- Guthrie
- Farm unit
- Hatred of foreigners
- Diminutive ending
- Inner Prefix
- Jostle
- Property claim
- Shoal
- O'Casey and others
- Diet
- Actor Combs
- Rolls
- Deck
- Mars: Prefix
- Relatives
- Constellation
- Old port of Rome
- Abolitionist
- Ancient name for Aswan
- Sand hill, in Britain
- Wavy, in heraldry
- Eban
- Dry Prefix
- Bravo
- Pixie

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

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